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ISAAC AMES,
Acting Judge of Probate Court.
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TIMOTHY SHANNON, late of
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RGE M. BROOKS, of Concord, in
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to appear at a Probate Court, to
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GE M. BROOKS is hereby directed
hereof, by publishing this citation
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A. RICHARDSON, Esq., Judge
enty-ninth day of July, in the year
ndred and sixty-nine.
J. M. TYLER, Register.

Nichols

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

VOLUME XXVIII:::::NO. 48. BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869. WHOLE NUMBER 1450.

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Editorial.

THE FAIRS.

The Fairs of the various agricultural societies, New England, State, county and town associations, are near at hand. No doubt many a farmer is debating in his own mind whether he will go or not, some inclining one way and some another. Our own opinions in regard to the usefulness and general advantages of these occasions have been expressed many times, but it may not be out of place to repeat them now that the Fairs are so near at hand, though we may not have anything new to offer.

If there were nothing to recommend the popular exhibitions of our agricultural societies, except the social influences which they exert, nothing beyond the fact that they bring together a large body of people engaged in the same pursuit, enabling them to meet and form new acquaintances and friends, we should still be inclined to claim that they were doing a good work. It could not be said of them that they were useless or of no account.

But when to the social element which they share in common with other similar associations of mechanic art, they offer the best means of instruction to the inquisitive mind, by the exhibition of new or rare forms of mechanics, of the latest triumphs in the art of breeding, of skid in pomology, and in other departments of practical agriculture, it seems to us they are worthy of the encouragement and countenance of every enterprising farmer.

We know very well, all that can be said against them. We know the defects in their management and working. Some things connected with them do not commend themselves to our judgment, any more than they do to that of many farmers who think too much prominence is given to the speed of horses, or who complain of this or that performance, yet with all that can be said against the details of management, no one can deny the good which they do, or fail to acknowledge the vastly greater good which they are capable, under right management, of accomplishing.

We cannot perhaps, always put our finger on the actual good which any particular society, or any particular exhibition has accomplished. We are obliged to look to the results of a series of years, just as we are to get at the good of the schools in any particular locality. If any one were asked to point out the practical good which a certain amount of money spent in the schools of any town, in any one year produces, it would be difficult, quite impossible, in fact, to do it. And yet no one can deny the vast amount of good the schools do. We have to look at results over a series of years, and perhaps compare the intelligence, order and thrift of our community with another differently situated.

Suppose for a moment, there had been no agricultural societies started and kept up during the last half century, in this country, that there had been no exhibitions, no trials of implements, no grand collections of improved stock. Does any one imagine we should have attained the world renowned triumphs in agricultural mechanics to which we have attained, that the improvements in horses and neat stock would have been so honorable to us, as a nation, as they are today? And more than this, does any one imagine there would be the amount of general intelligence in the farming community, the same wide spread and anxious spirit of inquiry, which we behold to-day, among people engaged in rural pursuits? The agricultural exhibitions are to some extent, great educational institutions, and they could no more be stopped without detriment to the public welfare, than any other class of schools could be. They must go ahead and work, earnestly and honestly, to accomplish their mission.

One great defect in the practical working of too many societies is the careless manner of appointing committees. They do not take a course best calculated to elicit the greatest amount of instruction for the public. The greatest amount of permanent good is, or can be accomplished through the medium of more or less elaborate and well considered reports. The money spent in printing, and the diffusion of information among the people, is the best investment a society can make. But the reason why some societies find it so difficult to get out this information, is that they do not take sufficient pains in the arrangement of committees. Other societies do better in this respect, and present a strong contrast by the carefully prepared reports of transactions which they send forth every year.

A society that takes great pains to get up and circulate valuable reports, containing practical statements, will do ten times more good in a community in the space of ten years, or any other stated period of time, than a society that has even greater and more brilliant shows, but does not publish anything of value. We want this fact, for it is true, kept in mind by the officers of every agricultural society.

But leaving the shortcomings of particular societies to right themselves, as they will be sure to sooner or later, we have to suggest to every farmer that he can do something, and ought to do something every year, to help on the agricultural society in his neighborhood. It is of no use to hang back. The world will move on, anyhow, and the wheel of progress is bound to run, whoever stands in the way. It is of little use to find fault. The better way is to take hold and help. If things go wrong, do something to right them. Even the personal presence at the Fair is something, but it is desirable that every farmer should do more, and contribute something to make a successful show.

Besides a little recreation after a long summer of hard work, will be good and healthful for the whole family. We hope therefore [illegible] daughters at the Fair next month, and if it does not go all right, let us know wherein it might and ought to have been improved.

ROADSIDE FERTILIZERS.

The amount of valuable fertilizing material that is annually lost from neglect of roadside abuttors to avail themselves of it, is undoubtedly very great, and when we take into consideration the fact that it might be made available at a very small outlay of labor, such neglect seems inexcusable. We have repeatedly seen the wash of many rods of road escaping into a brook and wasting, which might by a minute's labor of a man with a spade be turned into a mowing or tillage field. By wash we do not mean the sand and gravel, but the finely pulverized stones worn by the grinding of many wheels into an almost impalpable powder, together with the excrementitious matter which had been dropped, pulverized and dissolved. These fine particles are light, and when carried in the road water are suspended, as it were, giving the water its milky, clouded appearance. The chemists tell us that roadside wash contains fully ten per cent of organic matter. The water as it moves carries this matter with it, and if it were evaporated the residuum would be found to consist almost entirely of fertilizing material. We have always noticed the wonderful luxuriance with which grass that has this wash poured upon it, from time to time springs up, far overtopping neighboring lots that have not a supply of rich food completely prepared for immediate consumption. To turn a roadside stream into adjoining fields it is only necessary to throw up a flat dam across its bed, so formed that the sand and gravel will be held and the water and finer particles permitted to escape; such dams may be constructed very easily, and no roadside owner can afford to neglect them.

THE BARN CUTS.

We close to-day the views of the barn of Hon. David Lyman, and we are sure the readers of the *Ploughman* will thank us for having presented them. This fine barn, built at a cost of about $25,000, though beyond the means of many practical farmers, contains many valuable suggestive features which can be adopted by others. Farm architecture is attracting the attention it deserves, and every addition to the list of plans furnishes hints of great value to all who design to build. We hope to present at an early day, the plans and view of the new barn at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

NOT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

A supposed case of pleuro-pneumonia at Shrewsbury, caused no little excitement in that neighborhood. An animal supposed to be infected with it, but pronounced not to be by Dr. Thayer, was killed and examined. The bronchial tubes of the lungs were partially filled with numbers of a hair like worm called the *Filaria bronchialis*, the presence of which undoubtedly caused the disease. The animal was extremely emaciated, and had a rapid pulse and quick respiration. Several lobules of the lungs in the vicinity of the large bronchial tubes were found to be indurated.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

No. VII.

We find on the records the following discussion of a curious topic:

AFTER LEAVING SCHOOL OR COLLEGE MANY DISCONTINUE THE STUDIES WHICH THEY HAVE PURSUED WITH DILIGENCE AND SUCCESS FOR MANY YEARS.—HOW IS THIS PRACTICE TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR, AND HOW SHOULD IT BE REGARDED?

The age and the country in which we live, both call for practical men. One is hardly prepared for the active duties of life before he is obliged to engage in them. After he has entered upon his chosen career he finds himself so overwhelmed by the multiplicity of other imperative duties, that he is actually compelled to discontinue many of those pursuits to which much of his life may have been devoted.

Many young men in our universities and schools are made to pursue a certain course of study, for which they have no natural inclination. Actuated by the incentives to ambition which our system of education holds out, they attend for a time with diligence and ardor. As soon however as the necessary stimulants are taken away, the natural aversion to intellectual pursuits returns, or rather proves too powerful to be overcome. This forms another important reason for the discontinuance of what is no longer practically called for.

It is probably true that our country does not present so great inducements for the long and diligent pursuit of the sciences as many of the countries of Europe. The inactivity natural to many minds forms also another solution of the problem.

This practice as it exists is doubtless an evil. The aim of education should be to discipline the mind and the heart, to cultivate correct habits of thought, and in fine to develope the whole power of the man. As all the studies of school or college have, or should have, a tendency to do this, one can hardly see a sufficient reason for their discontinuance, just at a stage when their benefits become of the greatest importance.

By devoting one's time exclusively to one particular calling, the mind is apt to become narrow and contracted. A disposition is acquired against which the scholars should strive to guard. A habit of thought is gained which cannot be too strongly condemned.

The mind should be well balanced, and the variety of studies appropriate to school and college tends more than anything else to accomplish this. This practice is to be regretted on other accounts. A variety of studies diligently pursued, would more fully develope the American character and place our literature upon its true and proper basis. Above all things don't have the outlet higher than the other part. Our rural friend, Horace Greeley, learned the disadvantage of this at very large expense. In conclusion, we advise our friends to secure some good work devoted to the subject of drainage, and study it attentively. There are practical details which require ill[illegible]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

A Pickle Receipt.

A lady of Pawlet, Vermont, writes that she would like to send a receipt which she has used for several years with success, and heard the pickles called superior repeatedly. Pick over the vines every [illegible] cover with the perfect fruit, wash clean and [illegible] therefore [illegible] daughters at the Fair next month, and if it does not go all right, let us know wherein it might and ought to have been improved.

How to Manage Moles.

John Nicholls, of Scotland Neck, Halifax County, N. C., writes: At one of your meetings the question was asked, what will destroy moles in gardens or fields? I answer, strychnine. I administer it in this wise. Take a grain of corn, lift the husk gently from the heart with a penknife, and make a very small hole in the heart, and fill this puncture with the smallest quantity of strychnine imaginable, and paste the husk down again with the white of an egg; then, with a small stick, make holes in the mole-track, and drop grains of corn, charged with strychnine, every five or ten feet over the field where you find the mole tracks. In a very short time you will find the enemy disappear. When a new track is made drop a grain of corn plaster on the track, and, my word for it, the track will not be opened anew by the same mole. I have adopted this method for fifteen years to my perfect satisfaction.

The Coffee Tree for Forest Culture.

Jefferson Bartlett, of Marshfield, Warren County, Penn., writes: Some time ago I saw a discussion on the subject of cultivating timber, and there appeared to be a query what kind to plant that would be most lasting. Some suggested black walnut, some chestnut, some one kind, some another.—Well, gentlemen, I am a man sixty-six years old. I was born and raised in Virginia, and have been familiar with all kinds of timber, and their uses, and if I was to plant timber to raise for durability, I would go in for a good chance of coffee-nut or coffee-bean, just as you please to have it. Locust is liable to be injured by the borers. Chestnut will not last on the ground or in it. Cedar is too slow a growth and too dwarfish. Coffee-nut grows thrifty and tall, and will last as a post for twenty years or more. I have now got posts set around my yard that have been in use for twelve years, and there is no sign of their rotting yet; indeed, the sap is not clotted: and I have noticed stumps within the last few days where the land has been cleared upwards of twenty years, that were perfectly sound. The tree is very comely to look at, and it bears seed plentifully. I have a quart or half a gallon of the nuts that I gathered this last spring, that I will forward to any person who will signify their wish to obtain them, if they will be at the expense of charges for expressage and tell me how to send them.

Tile Draining.

Several subscribers in North Carolina desire information upon tiling land for farming purposes, such as size of tiles required, depth to place them, and what distance apart, and also what is the best make of tile for that purpose, and any other suggestions that might be useful. The lands are, in part, heavy clay and sandy loam. It is only recently we read—in fact we frequently see, in exchange papers, long pleas for drainage.—Our questioners are fortunate in having passed that primary stage, but there are still multitudes of farmers all over the country, who have yet to be convinced that drainage pays even in light, sandy soils. We remember that books have been written — one by George E. Waring, Jr.—devoted entirely to this matter; so our friends will understand how impossible it is, in the space at our service here, to discuss the subject with any satisfactory fulness. It is to be said, however, in a general way, that by far the best drains are underdrains, and that by far the best underdrains are those constructed with tiles or burnt clay-pipes. The first form of those used was that called the horse-shoe tile, which has the shape of an arch, leaving the unprotected ground for the water to flow over. This was superseded by the round pipe and the sole tile. Experience in both public and private works in this country, and the cumulative testimony of English and French engineers, have demonstrated, says the authority above named, that the only tile which it is economical to use is the best that can be found, and that the best, much the best, thus far invented, is the pipe or round tile and collar, and these are unhesitatingly recommended for use in all cases.—The usual sizes are one and one-fourth inches, two and one-fourth inches, and three and one half inches in interior diameter. In the selection one must be governed by the quantity of water to be carried away. The common mistake is too large minors and too small mains. One and a fourth inches is generally large enough for minors, unless they are of great length, in which case the latter half may be two and a quarter inches. The mains should be able to carry off all the water brought by the minors. And here it to be remembered that one three inch pipe is equal in capacity to nine one inch pipes—that is, all the water that can be brought by six one and one-half inch pipes will be carried off by one three-inch pipe. The depth of drains should never in the Northern States, says Hon. Charles L. Flint, be less than three feet, and, if the soil is easily worked, four feet, while in the South, where the frosts do not penetrate the ground, the depth may be lessened to two and a half or three feet. In sandy or light soils four feet is the proper depth. One of the most difficult parts of the operation is to determine the number and position of the drains. As far as practicable they should run parallel with the inclination of the slope. When laid three feet deep they should be forty feet apart, and if deeper, as in lighter soils, sixty feet may answer. A fall of three inches in a hundred feet is all that is absolutely necessary, and this can be secured in almost any field, however level it may appear to the eye.

Directions for Dairymen and Ditchers.

John Brown, of Cumberland County, N. J., advises them to use only shallow pans for their milk, and the larger the surface, and the less the depth the better. Then put into each pan before straining, one quart of cold spring water to every three quarts of milk. Then, he says, they will find the cream will begin to rise immediately. Skim every twelve hours, and the butter will be free from all strong taste arising from leaves or coarse pasturage. The object of the cold water is double. It cools the milk so that the cream rises before the milk sours, for after milk sours it furnishes no more cream, and also impairs the flavor of the cream already produced. He also furnishes the following simple directions for making "a cheap and lasting covered ditch for the benefit of those who have not the money to spare to buy more costly materials." When I was living out west, a number of years ago, the man I was working for told me one day to cut a ditch across his lot. After I had cut the ditch of the proper width and fall, then I had to cut some sticks about the size of a man's arm, to be laid across the bottom of the ditch a few feet apart, then I got some poles about three inches through to lay lengthwise, then I laid slabs with the edges resting on each of the poles, then I laid some straw, shavings and spoiled hay, anything that I could find to lay on the joints and sides of the slabs; then I shoveled all the dirt back again, and the job was done, and the water ran very freely. There must be no draught of air allowed to go through, for it would rot the wood.

P. S.—That same man told me he knew of a very poor piece of sandy land made fertile by seeding and ploughing under three crops of buckwheat in one season, and seeded the last time with clover.

"THOSE POTATOES."

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

We have lately seen a communication in your valuable paper—asking to be informed through your columns "how Messrs. Wadleigh & Sanborn managed, manured and cultivated their peat meadow so as to raise such potatoes as are growing there this season." We shall be most happy to give the desired information—always wishing—if we can, to give others all the knowledge we possess on the subject of raising potatoes on peat land. Perhaps it may be well to state that a considerable portion of our meadow has been under cultivation for several years—and that all of it now is in good condition to cultivate. In the month of April last we ploughed it about six inches deep and harrowed it thoroughly. We then furrowed it out with a double mould board plough in drills three and one-half feet apart. We then put the manure or fertilizers along the drills, and dropped the potatoes in the drills about one foot apart. We cut our potatoes—leaving not more than two to three eyes in a piece—and put only one piece in a hill. We covered the potatoes with Ross & Co.'s Horse Hoe. We used for manure or fertilizers—manure and sand in equal parts composted—Bradley's Superphosphate of Lime, ashes and common slacked lime. But we can see no material differences in the yield between the various kind of fertilizers.

The tops where we used Bradley's Superphosphate, always were a darker green than the rest and continued green longer. The potato tops now cover the ground and the bottoms will apparently be as good. We have never raised nor seen so handsome a piece before. Now it will be asked, how do you account for such an extra piece of potatoes, better than ever raised before on the same soil. We can give no other reason than that we hoed them with Ross & Co.'s Horse Hoe. And it will probably be asked, why can we raise larger and better crops by using the Ross Hoe, than by using the common hand hoe. We will give the conclusion to which we have arrived after careful study and observation.

1st. The Ross Hoe hoes potatoes or corn better than a hand hoe.

2d. It is a perfect exterminator of weeds, thereby allowing the potato or corn the full strength of the soil, instead of allowing as hand hoeing usually does, a large stock of weeds to sap half or more of its goodness.

3d. The hoe is a perfect pulverizer of the soil, and in hoeing the potato it throws up and leaves the soil so light and loamy about it, that the warmth, moisture and atmosphere readily penetrate the hill to the roots of the plant, what all vegetation demands in order to grow vigorously. While hoeing with a hand hoe tends to make the hill so heavy and solid, that the warmth, moisture, and atmosphere do not so readily penetrate it. These are our principal reasons. We have some twelve acres of potatoes, and one man with the Ross Hoe has hoed them all, except a small piece where the horse could not go. Had we twenty acres of potatoes, we had rather have one good man with the Ross Hoe to hoe it, than twenty men with hand hoes; because he will hoe it quicker, better and more effectually than the twenty men could; besides we are convinced we should have a better crop.

Yours, etc.,

WADLEIGH & SANBORN.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOMENCLATURE.

The English of it is what thousands of farmers mentally ask for when they read scientific descriptions of fruits and plants. An essayist in the West, who recently discussed this subject, takes the position that the language used in describing plants falls far short of its purpose. To understand a description we must first spend some time studying Latin. Why these descriptions could not be printed in English as well, is a question he would like answered. As a specimen take the following description: "Stem erect; leaves globose, pubescent on the under side; flower at first erect, afterward pendant, etc." Now take the same in English: "stem upright, leaves egg shaped, hairy underneath; flower at first upright, afterward drooping." He asserts that if the last description does not convey the idea exactly to common minds then the English language is not lucid enough to convey any meaning.

The Poultry Yard.

MARKETING POULTRY.

It is no great wonder that poultry raisers complain of the small price they get for their broils. Water street at the time when the market is glutted with poultry, that many of the lots that are exposed on the sidewalks sell at any price. Such specimens of poultry as are there seen are enough to forever disgust one with the whole feathered tribe, as articles for food. Old birds and young birds; fat birds and lean birds; birds dressed and undressed, and some half dressed; roosters that have stood guard over the poultry house, strutted about the farm yard, and waked up the family at early dawn, for the last ten years; roosters that have crowed till their vocal organs have been destroyed, as news boy's are apt to be, and the spurs on whose legs reminds one of ancient battle pikes; old hens that have clucked to call together a dozen broods of chickens, and are only killed to prevent their dying of old age; chickens frozen and thawed, and jammed into all conceivable shapes; chickens whose color is blue, white and variegated—ah! it is no marvel that the market is dull, and that prices rule low.

But if the birds themselves are bad, the packages are infinitely worse—old flour barrels that have taken their turn in holding bran, potatoes and garden vegetables; boxes that have stood out of doors until they are weather beaten and blackened — these are the uninviting packages in which poultry are often sent to market, thinking thereby, to tempt the eye of the epicure who may be searching for fine spring chickens.

A little reason would convince any one, that all this is wrong. Absolutely poor birds should never be sent to a city market at all, with the expectation of realizing anything from them. Six bad specimens of poultry, in a box of a hundred good ones, will ruin the sale of them as first class birds. Better send them "to pot" at home, or feed them to the crows, than to send them to market. No farmer would think to mix with his good corn, a quantity of rubbins gathered from his patch, grown on prairie sod; yet such a course would be quite as sensible as to put with a hundred plump young fowls, half a dozen of the veteran ancestors.

One of the principal things that stands in the way of farmers realizing a good price for their poultry, is the wrong time it is sent to market. As a rule, the poorest time to sell poultry in a great city, is the period of the winter holidays, say from a week before Thanksgiving till a week after Christmas. The market is then supplied with choice game, while every butcher's stall is hung with most tempting cuts of stall fed beef. Some extra poultry will sell, then, at fancy prices, but there is really no demand for the great quantity of ordinary birds that come in every day, both in cars and in farmers' wagons. They are disposed of to the poorer class of customers, at prices considerably lower than is obtained for ordinary beef.

As a rule, live poultry sells the best in the market, and this is particularly the case with spring chickens that are likely to present a scrawny and bony appearance, when dressed. The crates in which they are sent, need not be made of expensive material, and they should not be heavy, as this would add to the cost of transportation. They should have a good floor, and strong partition or end pieces; but the sides and top may be formed of laths. Shippers often err from not having their coops roomy enough to accommodate the birds, and it is often the case that many die in consequence.

To ensure dressed fowls keeping well, they should have no food or drink for at least twelve hours before they are killed. For the same reason, it is not considered best to draw them, or to cut off their heads, as it is the air that goes inside of the carcass, that principally causes the flesh to become tainted. If the head is cut off—and chickens look best beheaded—it should be done with a sharp knife, or hatchet, and then the blood should be carefully washed off, the skin drawn forward over the neck, and tied. If the skin of fowls is of sufficient strength to permit of their being plucked without tearing, it is better not to scald them, as their appearance, after a little time, is injured thereby. The plucking should commence as soon as the bird is dead, and before it becomes cold. Remove the wing and tail feathers first, then the smaller ones. Pin feathers may be removed by means of pinchers.

If it is desired to kill the birds without beheading them—and turkeys are most saleable that have the heads on—a cord may be tied around the wings, fastening them to the body; then hang them on a pin, and with a sharp knife sever the under part of the neck, or simply cut the large blood vessels in it, being careful not to sever the neck bone. In this manner the bird will die, and no blood will come on the feathers.

The birds, like larger animals, should hang in a cool place, till they become cold, before they are packed; otherwise, they would soon become tainted. The packing should be done in a nice, clean box that will help, and not injure sale of the contents. If there are several sizes or kinds of fowls, they should be sorted and packed in separate packages; the aim being to have the lot in each box as nearly uniform as possible. In placing them in the boxes, they should all lie in the same direction, in layers, with the breasts turned up. If you have clean rye, or unbroken wheat straw, a little may be put between each layer; otherwise, use nothing between them. Pack them as closely as you can, without pressing them out of shape. Poultry treated in this way will sell, if sent to market at the right time.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR AT PORTLAND.

The Portland *Argus* says the entries of stock for the New England and Maine State Fairs, to be holden in that city on the second week in September, are so numerous that the Trustees have already felt compelled to lease a second large field adjoining the park—that at the left from the entrance—which will be speedily fitted and arranged for the purposes of exhibitors. About 350 head of thoroughbred neat stock have been entered in the Secretary's books, chiefly from the principal thorough breeders of the New England States other than Maine and the Canadas. They may be classed as follows: Shorthorns, 52; Jerseys, 19; Ayrshires, 22; Herefords, 15; Devons, 50; Dutch, 22. There are something over 100 entries of horses, and they are arriving to be put in training. The track at the park is open to all who have entered their horses and hold exhibitor's tickets. It is in fine condition compared with last year. The entries of sheep number 150, of swine 31 and of poultry 36. The Committee to whom has been entrusted the matter of providing for the newspaper press have made very satisfactory arrangements, we think. A reporter's stand is to be erected, which will command a full view of the track, and connected with it a room furnished with every convenience for writing and the transmission of correspondence.

☞ An Ohio correspondent states that grapes and fruits of all kinds, in the Kelly Island district, never gave better promise of abundant yield, than they do now. Most favorable reports come, too, from the southern and hilly sections of the State. The wine manufactured from the grapes grown last year, in the Lake Shore region, turns out better than anticipated, and as the present season promises to be such a favorable one, there is a little enthusiasm in this direction.

MODERN FARM BUILDINGS.

DAVID LYMAN'S BARN.—(Interior Views.)

Fig. 4.

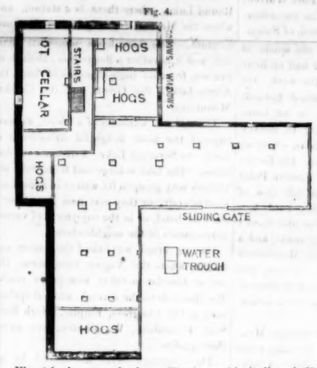


Fig. 5.

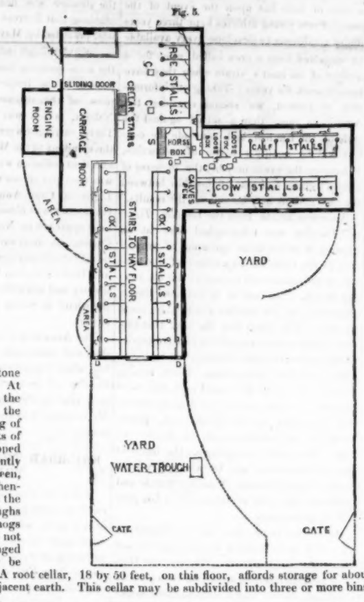


Fig. 4 is the ground plan. The heavy black lines indicate the stone wall, which, in part, supports the bank of earth on the up-hill side. At the ends, where the cellar floor is about on a level with the surface, the wall is laid 2 1-2 feet lower; at other points not so low. Under the outer edge of the entire foundation drains are laid with a grouting of stones and cement over them. These prevent any undesirable effects of frost. The whole floor is grouted three inches deep with stones, topped with sharp gravel, and covered with cement. The swine are permanently confined in the pens, in which indications of feeding troughs are seen, but are allowed the range of the entire space beneath the wings whenever it is desirable. The only thing peculiar about the hog-pens is the exceedingly simple arrangements for feeding. Common wooden troughs are set upon wide movable platforms; these are too heavy for the hogs to upset, and if anything is spilt it is not wasted, but falling upon the platform is eaten up. The cellar is arranged so that it may be divided by cross-partitions in any way that may be convenient. Part may be used for cattle, part for tools or carts. A root cellar, 18 by 50 feet, on this floor, affords storage for about 6,400 bushels of roots, safe from frost and not warmer than the adjacent earth. This cellar may be subdivided into three or more bins. The roots are put in by chutes.

Fig 5 is the plan of the stock or feeding floor, nine feet our inches high in the clear, passing in by the western door, where the horses and wagon are seen entering in Fig. 1. We have on the right a very large carriage room, shut off from the floor by an immense sliding door. On the left is a neatly finished harness room, in which is a stove for warmth in cold weather; immediately in front are the horse stalls, and on all sides the spacious floors where horses are cleaned, and where horses harnessed to vehicles may be tied. There is a clear passage through the barn from the north to the south end, the stairs to the hay floor being lifted and fastened out of the way. The wings are occupied by cattle stalls; those in the south wing being wide and calculated for fattening oxen; those in the east wing adapted to cows and young stock. In the rear of the cattle stalls a double line indicates the channel for collecting the liquid manure, and the points marked *c* are openings through which the manure is dropped into the cellars. The letters *w* and *f* show the position of the water trough, and the trough for mixing the feed. The cattle have access to the yard through small doors, marked D, in the south wing, and wh re the curved dotted line near the end of the east wing indicates the inclined plane by which they pass to the yard. There is an arched vault well lighted, under the driveway and entrance to the threshing floor of the main building. This is perfectly fire-proof, and forms a commodious boiler and engine room, with space for considerable fuel. The steam pipes for cooking the feed pass through holes in the wall upon the feeding floor.

Fig. 6.

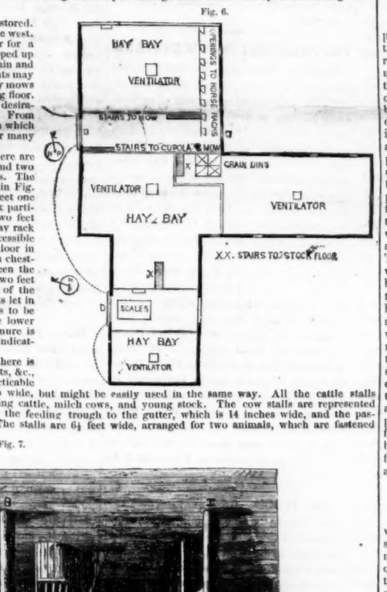
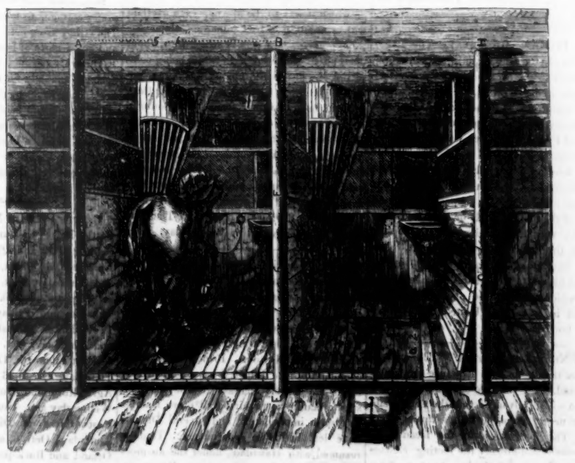


Fig. 6 is the storage floor. Here all the hay, grain, straw, and stalks are stored. The threshing floors, 16 feet wide, cross the building, being entered from the west. On one of these is a hay scale, and there is abundant room upon the other for a horse power and hay cutting box, by which most of the coarse fodder is chopped up before being delivered at the feed trough on the floor below. Each grain and meal bin communicates by a chute with the feeding floor, where its contents may be drawn off. The greater part of this floor is occupied by the immense hay mows through which pass the four great ventilators rising from the feeding floor. Doors open with the ventilating trunks at different heights, so that, when desirable, hay, straw, oats in the sheaf, &c., may be thrown down to the stock. From this floor there are stairs which ascend to the cupola or observatory, from which an extensive view is had of the farm and of the surrounding country for many miles.

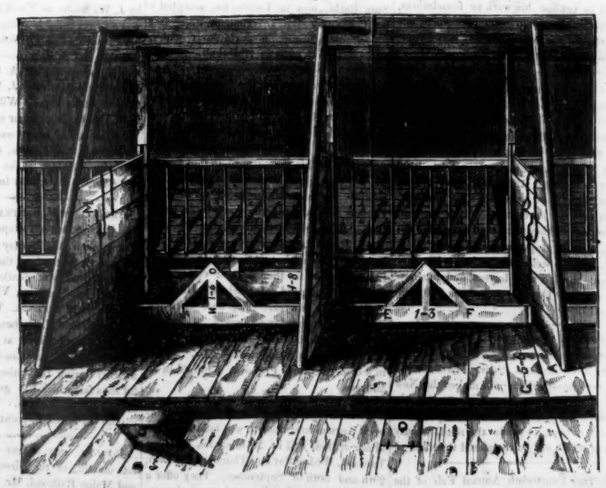
The horse stables throughout the barn are very airy and roomy. There are three loose boxes as shown in Fig. 5, one 12 feet square, for horses, and two somewhat smaller, which are used for mares, or as box stalls for cows. The horse stalls are models of convenience and excellence. They are shown in Fig. 7. Each has the following dimensions; 10 feet from front to rear, five feet one inch wide, nine feet four inches high. The stalls are separated by plank partitions 4½ feet high, surmounted by strong woven wire cloth extending two feet higher. The same style of partition forms the front of the stalls. The hay rack is of iron in one corner, and an iron feed box is in the opposite corner, accessible to the groom from the passageway in front of the stalls by a small door in the wire cloth. There are two floors, the lower one being laid of 2-inch chestnut plank, with cleats, half an inch thick, covering the cracks between the planks. Upon this water-tight floor is another made in three parts; for two feet at the upper end of the floor it is of plank nailed fast; the rest of the floor is formed of narrow oak plank fastened together by strong oak cleats let in flush so as to form two doors, as it were, hinged at either side, so as to be lifted and set up, as shown in Fig. 7, for the perfect cleansing of the lower floor. A channel at the rear carries off the urine, and the solid manure is thrown into the cellar through the trap door seen open in Fig. 7, and indicated by *c c c* in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.



CATTLE STALLS.—Between the cattle stalls in the south wing (Fig. 5) there is a passage way ten feet wide, through which carts with green food, roots, &c., may be driven, making a complete system of soiling in summer practicable and convenient. The passageway through the east wing is not quite so wide, but might be easily used in the same way. All the cattle stalls are made upon the same principle, though of different sizes, for fattening cattle, milch cows, and young stock. The cow stalls are represented in Fig. 8. The feeding boxes are 2½ feet wide, the floors 5½ feet from the feeding trough to the gutter, which is 14 inches wide, and the passage in the rear is 3 feet, making in all about 12 feet for the stalls. The stalls are 6½ feet wide, arranged for two animals, which are fastened by a neck- strap or chain attached to a short chain and ring, playing up and down upon a rod bolted to the partition between the stalls, as Fig. 8. A perpendicular rack is in front of the manger, and a shutter (seen open in Fig. 8) is hinged below it, and when open is held in an inclined position by a chain. This affords space for a good forkful of hay between the shutter and the rack. Great economy of space is thus secured, for the encroachment upon the gangways is rarely of any inconvenience, and when carts are driven through it is easy to close the shutters.

Fig. 8.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The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1869.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(OFFICIAL.)

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS AT THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR,

To be held at Portland, Me., Sept. 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

Arrangements are perfected for transportation of stock and articles for exhibition at the New England Fair, at Portland, commencing September 7th, with the following railroads:

Connecticut and Passumpsic; Northern; Boston, Concord and Montreal; Concord; Lowell; Rutland and Burlington; Cheshire; Vermont and Massachusetts; Fitchburg; Worcester and Nashua; Providence and Worcester; Boston, Hartford and Erie; Boston and Maine; Eastern; Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway; Maine Central; Grand Trunk; Portland and Kennebec, and Androscoggin; Concord and Cheshire; European and North American; Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad; Portland and Rochester Railroad, and the Portland, Damariscotta and Waldoboro', and Portland, Bangor and Machias lines of steamers. The *International Steamship Company,* (Portland, Eastport, Calais and St. John) will carry and return, free, all freights for the during the week or the fair, at one-half the regular rates, or one fare for the round trip, viz.: *Eastern Railroad; Boston and Maine; Portsmouth, Saco and Portland; Portland and Rochester; Portland and Kennebec; Somerset and Kennebec; Androscoggin; European and North American; Maine Central; Grand Trunk Railway; and the Portland, Damariscotta and Waldoboro', and Portland, Bangor and Machias lines of steamboats.* The *International Steamship Company* will also carry passengers at their regular excursion rates, (being a reduction of nearly one-half.)

Transportation must be prepaid, and when stock and articles are returned unsold, on presentation of a certificate from the Secretary that the same have been on exhibition, the money will be refunded.

Exhibitors take the risk of transportation.

DANIEL NEEDHAM,
Sec. N. E. Agricultural Society.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1869.

FARMERS! ARE YOU READY FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR?

The citizens of Portland are preparing on a generous scale for the coming Fair, providing plentiful accommodations for man and beast, and room for the display of all the products of agricultural industry. They are a people not accustomed to do things by halves. Knowing what a glittering list of premiums the New England Agricultural Society offers for competitors this year, they are determined to make arrangements on a scale to correspond. Their Park will therefore present an appearance of life that will be worth a journey across New England to see. The objects and articles on exhibition will create ano her, and a not less attractive exhibition of people, Portland will swarm with visitors in September on the four days of the Fair, and their fit reception is being faithfully provided for. Its public spirited citizens already vie with the officers of the Agricultural Society, in planning and executing for the perfect success of the great Fair.

Are the Farmers of New England ready for the event of their year? Have the chosen products of their acres, in stock and produce, been thoughtfully put in train for exhibition before the tens of thousands who are coming to see them? Is the enthusiasm kindled, and the resolution set? Every man who jills the ground has of right an interest in this Fair. It is his, and for him. He is invited to it, in order to see what others are doing and have done for the promotion of agriculture in New England; and he should take with him the best proofs of his own skill and industry, for others to compare with their own, that is the way for every calling to elevate itself; it brings its followers into contact, acquaintance, and fellowship; it knocks idle conceits out of the head, while it likewise makes theories practicable; it rounds off the corners, smooths the angles, and makes the common avocation substantial, elevated, and honorable. And every individual farmer who attends the Fair, especially if he contribute to it, does his part directly in so proper a business. He helps to raise his own calling by his act. "Those who labor in the earth"—says Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia"—"are favored of God." It is for the farmer to realize his position and the honor that clothes it, to make his occupation envied of all men.

Massachusetts, we know, will be present at Portland in great strength, and we have excellent reason to believe the same of the other States of New England. The six sisters will come together for the sixth time, for a friendly consultation, bringing their sheaves with them. We may praise other spectacles, such as those of war, of commerce, of art, and of wealth,—but this will surpass them all. Among the splendid specimens of cattle the agriculturist walks a lord. Turning his eyes round upon the sheep, the swine, the horses, the specimens of the field, with evidences of industry on the farm, not only is his heart made glad, not only do his pulses thrill with satisfaction at the sight of so much substantial wealth, but he feels the elevating influence of the vocation which can summon all this from the generous soil, God alone helping man, and is able to make a people rich beyond the desire of the heart. But it is not simply to moralize, or to feed his higher purpose, or to satisfy his sentiment, that the men of the fields will assemble at this Fair; it is to learn practically, from their own eyes and ears, how to apply the newest methods and employ the latest inventions in their life work, and thus create wealth and happiness in the quickest way. Dr. Johnson said that a man could not bring back any fruits of travel unless he carried something; and so will it be with the Fair. The farmer who would come away from its splendid exhibition with the greatest actual benefits, is the one who contributes something of his own to help swell its triumph. Let the invitations of the Committee, then, be liberally responded to, and every prize offered have scores of earnest and honorable competitors.

DROUGHT IN THE MIDDLE STATES.—Accounts as late as Tuesday, represented the drought in all sections of Maryland as prevailing to an alarming extent. No rain has fallen for weeks, and in some counties the farmers despair of making even half a crop of corn. Potatoe vines become parched and dried up before maturity. The tobacco crop is suffering dreadfully. The drought throughout Virginia and the District of Columbia excites general alarm. The corn crop in Eastern Virginia will be worthless, while potatoes and other crops are in almost as bad a condition. Rain at this late day will fail to save the corn crop in many localities.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET. A Washington dispatch says Gen. Grant telegraphs that he will not return to that city till next week, and then only to remain two days, to transact any important business and hold a Cabinet consultation. Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Cox and Robeson are expected to return about the same time. Secretary Bou well has the material portions of his next annual report in manuscript.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

This week decides the great Harvard and Oxford regatta which has been in contemplation for many months, and as the time drew near the greatest interest has been manifested by the press and people on both sides. The Atlantic cable has kept us pretty well informed of the progress of the Harvards in their training, and their daily practice in rowing, as well as of the opinions and sayings of the London press. These have generally been almost entirely in favor of the Oxford crew. The *Spectator*, a weekly London paper, a few days ago had the following expressions: "The opinion in respect to the crews and in regard to the chances of victory are nearly even. The public are inquiring if the Americans have ever put out their whole strength. The course is a hard one; but the race is likely to be close. If the weather is bad, the result will probably be in favor of Oxford; if good, the Harvards will win. A nice, slow English drizzle is the thing to take the heart out of Americans."

The Morning *Telegraph* of Monday had an editorial on the race, wherein it said: "A point in favor of the Americans is that they are in such a state of high training of the best kind. They have not submitted to a sharp regimen for a few months with a view to a particular event, but have been in perfect training for the last three years. What hardness of muscle, soundness of heart and honesty of lung must be the result. It is almost impossible to overrate the effect such a state of facts has upon the event of the race. From young athletes kept three years under conditions to develope every available power, to exceed now, would be called, over a quarter of an hour's strain when they have been at work for years? Taking our information as correct, we should consider the Americans more than a set off against the style of the English, and conclude the contest will be mainly a battle of coxswains. Whatever the event may be, the increase of kindly feeling and good fellowship between the two nations may be one of the results."

An entire article from the London *Times* of Tuesday was telegraphed over at an expense it seems to us quite out of proportion to the value or importance of the article, or the opinions it expresses on the rowing match. The tone of it was more liberal than many of the articles which have come by mail. The *Times* has the idea that this race is not to be a test of the relative merits of the national styles of rowing, but to decide which are the better men. Good rowing must be the same the world over, but there may be a diversity in external characteristics. The essential qualities of skill, pluck, strength and endurance are to decide the race. The article compliments the business like, unpretentious way in which they have settled down to work, shunning parade and publicity, and gives assurance that a fair play will be guaranteed.

As to the points that are considered at issue and to be decided by this contest, and about the complaints of unfairness, the Harvard men themselves, according to report by telegraph, desire that a contradiction might be made of the rumors that they have adopted the English style of rowing. They maintain that the match is to be a contest of styles as well as of men. They express themselves well pleased with all the arrangements that have been made for them, and are satisfied with the result of their practice on the Thames. This week however decides the result, and we need not say that we have every reason to expect Harvard to come off victorious.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW ENGLAND.

President Grant and his family visited Newport on Friday of last week, and remained a few days as the guests of ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, who has a cottage at Newport. He was publicly received by the Governor of Rhode Island, at the State House, on Saturday, and had other honors paid him. He was of course shown all the lions of the city, and had a good time. He was invited by Gov. Stearns to visit New Hampshire, and on Wednesday left Newport, passing through this city for Concord, where he arrived in the afternoon, and had a public reception at the State House that day. The party remained the guests of the Governor Wednesday night. It was further arranged that they should leave Thursday morning for the Crawford House, via Littleton, make the ascent of Mount Washington and thence to the Profile House. On Friday he was to go to Burlington via Vermont Central Railroad and thence to Saratoga. This is doing the White Mountains in a very brief space of time. There were delays at some places on the route to enable the people to see the President at the stations.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The treasurer, Timothy G. Churchill, in a recent communication to the press, says that a contract has been made with H. K. Brown, a well known sculptor, and he adds: "Mr. Brown has already finished a plaster cast of our lamented President, which was exhibited to the committee, accepted by them and sent to the foundry to be cast in bronze, and when finished, as it soon will be, I think it will not only meet the expectations and wishes of the many friends of President Lincoln, but will add another wreath to the brow of the artist who designed it. Mr. Brown has already received $10,000 on account of his contract, and the balance of the funds, which amounts to about $11,000 is invested in registered United States five-twenty bonds."

THE NEW POST OFFICE. The excavations for the site of this structure are about completed. The massive sidewalk and walls are also so far advanced that the entire site is very nearly inclosed, on its three street sides. The foundations for the facades are commenced and already the footing courses of six of the piers of the basement story are in their places. The only contracts for stone made to this date are for foundations alone. The limited appropriation for the building by the last Congress compels the supervising achitect to confine his work to foundations, although it is possible some portions of the iron work for the basement story may be put in hand at an early day.

BUSINESS AT THE WEST. The Chicago *Post* notes an increased business in both freights and travel on the principal railways, and renewed activity in many branches of trade, and remarks that the yield of wheat on the North American Continent has been greater in the year 1869 than ever before. Farmers have good prices for their products, though they are lower than during the war, but the goods they purchase have also declined, and the proportion is relatively maintained. The hotels of the large Western cities are crowded with buyers, and business grows active. The prospect of the fall trade is promising.

HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad is extending its connections. Surveys have already been completed which will make the New York connection at Brewster's Station, in Putnam County, Conn., and the company will proceed at once to grade the road, twenty miles of which will be completed this fall.

☞ The Fourteenth Annual Fair of the Connecticut River Valley Agricultural and Industrial Association is to take place at Brattleboro', on the 7th, 8th and 9th of next month. Larger prizes than usual are offered and extra attractions are offered. The Germania Band is to furnish the music. With good weather there will be a good time.

SCIENTIFIC MEETING.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science took place at Salem last week, and was very fully attended by scientific men from all parts of the country. The city authorities and the people of Salem did everything in their power to make the visit of the members agreeable, and every attention and mark of hospitality was shown them. The meetings held by the society were very interesting and many most valuable scientific papers were read. Discussions also were had on many subjects which were brought before the society. The personal and social advantages of this as well as previous meetings have been found to be generally very great. Many of the members were accompanied by their ladies, and the Salem people were very liberal in the hospitalities extended towards their visitors.

On Saturday, the members were invited by the city government of Salem to an excursion by the steamer Escort in the harbors of Salem and Boston. The city government of Salem, His Honor, Mayor Shurtleff, and about four hundred ladies and gentlemen, participated in the pleasures of the trip. Leaving Phillips' Wharf, Salem, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Escort steamed down the harbor, passing Winter, Lowell, and Baker's Islands on the left, and Marblehead on the right, and stopped directly inside and within a few rods of Minot Ledge, sixteen miles distant. The keepers gave the excursionists a salute, when the steamer was headed for Fort Warren, reaching that fortress at one. The excursionists, preceded by Mayors Cogswell, of Salem, and Shurtleff, of Boston, were received by the accompanying band. After half an hour passed in the inspection of the work, the prow of the steamer was turned towards Nahant, which was reached in an hour. There carriages were in waiting to convey the company to the Maolis Gardens, where an excellent collation was discussed. The Escort was then put across the bay to Eastern Point Light on Cape Ann, where a full view of Gloucester was obtained, and afterwards to a near approach to Norman's Woe and Rave's Chasm. A short turn was then made, and a beautiful sail enjoyed along the Manchester and Beverly shores, the guests, citizens, and literary and scientific celebrities debarking at the wharf in Salem just as the clock struck eleven.

The Association resumed its sessions Monday, and continued then till Tuesday evening, when it adjourned without day. A large number of instructive and valuable papers were read by the members, which will probably be printed in the report of their transactions.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION TO THE FAIR.

It will be seen that a large number of Railroads are added to the list given in our paper of last week, with which arrangements have been made by the Secretary, for the transportation of stock and articles for exhibition to the New England Fair at Portland, free of ultimate expense to the exhibitor.

RUMORED REVENUE CHANGES. The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the movement alluded to some time ago favoring a modification of the Revenue laws affecting incomes, has assumed a more formidable and general character. The plan proposed is to increase the tax on whiskey to one dollar per gallon, which, it is claimed, will realize $80,000,000, if the means now within reach of the Revenue Bureau for the prevention of fraud shall be adopted. From tobacco at least $30,000,000 can be realized; from stamps, with a modification of the present law, say $10,000,000; from license $10,000,000; and then from the modified income tax $10,000,000 would be required to make a total of $155,000,000, an amount equal to Secretary Boutwell's estimate of expenditures for the present fiscal year. The plan is to confine the income tax to the tax on the interest paid on the national debt, the 5 per cent to be deducted when the interest is paid. This will realize $6,255,000, without a dollar of expense incurred in the collection. The balance it is proposed to raise by taxing incomes derived from surplus property embraced in stocks of banks, railway and other corporations, and from interest paid on bonds of such corporations.

HOTEL PELHAM. The widening of Tremont street carried out this season has necessitated the removal of the Hotel Pelham, situated at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, about fourteen feet to the westward. The necessary preparations were completed last week, and the work of moving it commenced on Saturday. A number of traverses or ways were laid over the ground on which it was to be moved, each overlaid with a number of iron rails, on which the rollers move. The rollers are of iron, about one inch in diameter. Everything being completed, the process of moving was commenced on Saturday, and by night about three feet had been travelled over. The power is applied by about eight jack screws applied at the bottom on the easterly side, all which are turned simultaneously. The weight of the building is about 10,000 tons, and it is said to be the largest building ever moved in a single body. The occupants continued in the building during the operation. The work was finally completed on Wednesday.

JAPAN.—Advices from Japan by the Pacific Mail steamer at San Francisco, Aug. 19th, report that the civil war in Japan is entirely ended. Prince Satsuma has been appointed Treasurer of the government, and the charge of the army has been conferred upon Prince Noison. Prince Losa takes command of the Imperial navy. Their revenues are largely increased. They have issued a manifesto requiring all other Damios to disarm immediately, and several Damios have left Yeddo in consequence. Trade is resumed with Hakadadi, under the auspices of the Mikado's government. Enemeute, with the leading actors of the late disturbances, were daily expected at Yeddo, where they will be tried and punished. Echison will be made Regent according to reports. Stoz Bashi, now in Yeddo, has accepted a position under the government, which fact caused an advance in government paper. Everything was quiet in Hakadodi.

TUFTS COLLEGE.—The late Sylvanus Packard in his bequest to Tufts College provided that a Theological Professorship should be maintained at this institution out of the income. In May the Trustees came into possession of this property, when they founded a Theological School, and established another professorship in honor of the late Thomas A. Goddard, who was a large benefactor. They selected to fill the Packard chair, Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D., of New York, formerly principal of the Clinton Institute; and for the Goddard chair, Rev. Charles H. Leonard, of Chelsea. He was a pupil of Dr. Sawyer. They were inducted into office Wednesday afternoon, at College Hill. President Miner gave the installing address, and was followed by Dr. Sawyer in a discourse, and Professor Leonard in an address.

FAIR IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Aquidneck Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair at their hall in Middletown, R. I., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th, 29th and 30th of September. They offer a very liberal premium list, and every department of agriculture, horticulture, and mechanical and domestic work will be represented. Joshua Coggeshall is President, and George A. Brown of Middletown, Secretary, to whom all applications should be made.

LETTER FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1869.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

For the first time, your correspondent visits this renowned watering place, coming via., the Fitchburg, Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, the Hoosac Mountain and Valley, Troy etc., a new and popular route, by which the traveller finds far more to admire than by any other. Tarrying in the valley of the Connecticut, we found more acres of tobacco than of corn. The crop looks well, though somewhat injured by worms. The farmers have begun to gather it; and earlier than they would have done, doing to some appearance of rust. The profits of this crop being greater than those of any other leads the farmers so largely in this direction.

The Indian corn crop is backward, the same is true of broom corn; and both will partially fail unless we have warm weather speedily, and much of it. We have noticed many fields of buckwheat, especially in the Hoosac valley; they look finely. The potato fields are far more abundant; the diversity of color in the potato bloom was an object of constant interest.

A few hours among the highlands of Troy made us acquainted with the great advance of that city in wealth and population. The neighboring towns of Lansingburg and Cohoes are also growing apace. Cohoes is a manufacturing town on the Mohawk, and is said to have more spindles in operation than our own Lowell.

A few miles from this place we passed Round Lake, where there is a station, and where the Methodists lately held a National Camp Meeting.

soil, and it is rather a flat region; though we can see, from its highest points of land, the Adirondacks, the Green and the Catskill Mountains.

Through the kindness of a friend, we have enjoyed the most delightful drive out of town—to Saratoga Lake, a distance of four miles. The lake is large and beautiful, and visitors may go upon its waters in almost any kind of craft; or they may pass their time in the lake hotel, or in the enjoyment of various amusements in the neighborhood.

On our return, we noticed the famous race course, where the August races occur, that are so familiar to every newspaper reader. We also rode to the several mineral springs, such as the Congress, Empire, High Rock, Star, Columbian, Washington, etc., to test their quality.

These springs were discovered by our countrymen nearly a century ago, through the Indians, who had earlier known their healing properties, but it was not until the opening of the present century that they were much frequented. The visitors have multiplied here from year to year, until they now number about 8,000, or as many as the permanent residents.

These springs are generally drunk for their cathartic, or else for their tonic effects. For example, Congress spring water is used as a cathartic; while the Columbian is a tonic; and yet these springs are only a few rods apart. And very near them is a spring of ordinary cold water. This is a mystery that the chemist can hardly solve.

The waters are now much used in all portions of the country. We saw some dozen hands bottling the Congress water for commercial purposes. It is a better article drunk at the springs; and yet, it retains much of its native quality wherever it is found.

The three most fashionable and extensive hotels, are Congress Hall, Union Hall and the Clarendon, at each of which the visitor pays $5 per day. The American, Marvin, and Columbian are three other good hotels, where the price of board is about $3 a day. There are still other hotels, or boarding houses, where the price is from $1 to $2,50 a day; and, perhaps, the table will be as good as at Congress Hall, unless the waiters receive fees. The last house is the newest, and the rooms are magnificent and elegantly furnished. The grounds about the Union and Clarendon are particularly fine. Union Hall and its grounds cover four acres, and the number of servants employed is 300.

Saratoga life may be fashionable, or quiet, and health invigorating. The majority come here in search of fashion, or else out of curiosity. Many are really ill, or quite sick, and seek health among these wonderful springs. Some of them are benefitted; and rarely are invalids made worse.

Fashionable life is to be seen in the halls of the chief hotels, and in the streets—especially in the turnouts in driving to Saratoga Lake. We have never seen so much of dress at Newport, or elsewhere during any former season. Gold and glass beads for necklaces are in style again; and the most costly diamonds shine on all sides.

Bostonians and eastern people generally prefer cottage, to hotel life, as at Newport. Thus they are quiet, gain rest and health, and enjoy more of home comforts.

There are persons who have visited these springs annually for the forty-five summers past. They have sought improved health and refreshment, and here they have found them. We believe in these springs, for they have done us good during a brief visit; and we hope to enjoy them for one or two weeks next season, and so onward. Saratoga Springs are a permanent institution.

L. F.

CATTLE FAIRS IN MAINE.—The following Cattle Fairs are announced: Penobscot, Sept. 21, 22 and 23, in Bangor; Eastern Kennebec, at China, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 28, 29 and 30; Somerset Central, at Skowhegan, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1; Waldo, at Belfast, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12, 13 and 14; Hancock, at Ellsworth, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5, 6 and 7; Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural, at Lewiston, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6 and 7; East Oxford, at Dixfield, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6 and 7; Town Show of Orland and Bucksport, at Orland, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 7 and 8.

LARGE FIRE AT ROCKLAND, ME. *Rockland, Me., Aug. 25.* Fire broke out about five o'clock this morning in a lime shed owned by J. W. Soule, on Crockett's Point. There was a heavy wind blowing at the time, and before the fire could be subdued the following property was entirely consumed: Two patent lime kilns, owned by A. C. Pease; one by Warren Fales; one by J. W. Soule; two by C. Haurahan; two by William Wilson; one by J. Hunt; one cooper shop, owned by J. W. Soule; one wood coaster, and a large amount of wood, casks, etc. The wharves are now burning. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000. Partially insured.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. STEAMER TALLAPOOSA. The U. S. Steamer Tallapoosa arrived at this port at noon Wednesday from Washington via various ports along the coast, with a distinguished party of gentlemen on board, including Gen. Sherman, Vice Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson. They have been the guests of John M. Forbes, Esq., of this city, for a day or two past, at his charming summer residence at Naushon Island. The weather during the cruise has been delightful thus far, which has greatly enhanced the pleasure of the visitors. The Tallapoosa will extend her cruise to points farther East.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. At a late meeting of the Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad, Mr. Cogswell, the President, made known his purpose not to be again a candidate for the position which he has so ably and acceptably filled for years. Though Mr. C., retires from the Presidency, he consents, at the solicitation of his colleagues, to remain in the Board of Directors.

LETTER FROM MAINE.

PORTLAND, Aug. 23, 1869.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The rain of Sunday, Monday and Friday of last week has revived vegetation as well as the hearts of our farmers. Sweet corn, which is now the staple crop of this section, will be saved, the worm nights which we are now having will bag it to maturity, and our packing establishments will be soon in full blast. J. Winslow Jones of this place employs at the height of the season upwards of five hundred hands at his establishment in Westbrook, besides having several other establishments on a smaller scale farther east. The great topic of conversation of the day is the coming Fair to be held here on the 7th to the 10th day of September, New England and State combined. The grounds at Forest City Park have been enlarged by additions on both sides, and buildings are now ready for 1000 head of neat stock and upwards of five hundred horses—the entries already made make it seem that the show will far exceed anything of the kind ever opened to the public in New England. The track, which was ploughed and graded new last fall, is now in fine condition for fast, time and the lovers of good horses and speedy ones will not be disappointed in this respect. The Park is within a mile of the City Hall, and a plank walk extends the whole distance, making it easy of access to all.

To accomomdate the mass of people expected, a list of all private rooms and boarding houses will be kept open for the inspection of all strangers who seek accommodations beyond what the hotels can afford. There are twelve hotels here, some of which cannot be hospitable reception. Our market is filled with the luxuries of the season and they are selling at very remarkable prices.

The Park is now open for the reception of horses, and the proprietor, Mr. Henry Taylor, will take charge of any horses or stock consigned to his care for exhibition or training having experienced drivers and trainers in his employment. Gen. McClellan, the Drew Stallion, has arrived with other noted horses, and gone into training to compete for the liberal prizes offered by the joint societies. The press is to be cared for in a liberal manner, and a building for their separate use adjoining the grand stand is now being erected, giving them every facility for reporting; the telegraph will connect with this, making the thing complete in all its details. The transportation of stock free by all the railroads must be very gratifying to the society as well as all others interested. CHEVAL.

FLORIDA.

ITS CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, &c.

We have received from the New England Emigrant Bureau a pamphlet with the above title. This manual is prepared by Mr. J. S. Adams, the Commissioner of Immigration for that State. He has incorporated into this volume the best of some of the letters that have already appeared in various papers, besides much original matter, including reports made by the Agricultural societies of several counties in the State especially for this work. We regret to see several of the reckless statements that have been made about oranges repeated here. It is only exceptional trees that at ten years from the bud will produce one thousand oranges each; five hundred would be nearer the correct figure. We have repeatedly bought oranges in the stores at Jacksonville for two dollars per hundred. The fruit of Dummit's grove which is spoken of was contracted for last year at ten dollars per thousand, and we believe the contractor made no money on the operation; this was, perhaps, owing to the situation of the grove. Farmers living at Mandarin, and at other points near Jacksonville, occasionally get forty dollars per thousand for their fruit, but to say that this figure is anywhere near the average price is somewhat of an exaggeration. The information on routes to Florida, expenses of living, wages, labor and natural fertilizers is in the main correct, and the emigrant will find the information on the productions and quality of land in different parts of the State particularly valuable. Naturally enough but little is said of the vast disproportion between the good and worthless lands of the State. We have heard it stated that the former is to the latter as one to six, but as a larger part of the best lands in Florida are as yet uncultivated, this will not check the growth of the State for some years. With all its crudeness, which is perhaps at present inevitable in any work on the resources of what must be considered practically a new State, this is by far the best and most varied source of information on Florida which has yet been published, and as such we can recommend it to all those contemplating emigration to that State.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—By a recent explosion in a coal mine in Saxony, more than four hundred lives were lost. It occurred early in the morning of the 2d inst. Two men were blown out of the shaft by the force of the explosion, but in such fragments as to be altogether unrecognisable. The gas ignited the coal, and for some hours the pit was in flames. At 1 P. M. a man volunteered to descend, notwithstanding several minor shocks had occurred, but when the cage returned to the bank he too was gone, nor could he be rescued before 3 P. M. the following day (Tuesday), when he was found insensible and apparently dead, some yards from the bottom of the shaft. He has since recovered, and states that on first descending he distinctly heard cries for help. The scene around the pit defies description. Here a long shapeless black mass, which the miners told you was one of their comrades, but in which it was difficult to recognize the slightest likeness to humanity—here one had his head blown off, there one his arm, one lay on his bed of leaves with his face split open, another as though much bruised by the coal falling on him. In most cases the men were found lying under the sides of the mine, some buried in coal, others on whom the coal had fallen, and then burnt up. One was found near the mouth of the farthest shaft, hardly injured at all, and as he lay in the shed he formed a striking contrast to his companions, being extremely white and well dressed. The appearance of the few recovered seems to indicate that most of them must have been killed from suffocation, being much swollen in the face, and nearly all bleeding considerably at the nose, only a few (at present) being much burnt with the explosion.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN PHILADELPHIA. The long continued drought in the Middle States has lowered the water in the Schuylkill river, which supplies the water works in Philadelphia, to such a degree that the city is threatened with great scarcity if not an entire cessation of their supply. The Schuylkill river is dammed at the Fairmount Water Works, and the fall supplies a water power which carries a number of immense pumps which force the water into a reservoir situated eighty or ninety feet above the river. The water is too low in the dam to give much force to run the pumps, so that the supply in the reservoir, by the latest report, was very low; there is enough water, but not force to raise it. It takes a supply of twelve gallons at the fall to force up one gallon from the dam. The greatest inconvenience and privation was apprehended if the drought should continue. The city government has held meetings to consider the matter. On Monday they empowered the chief engineer to use such means as he saw fit to raise the water in the basin. The steam fire engines were proposed, but it was feared the hose would not stand the pressure.

Latest Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Emperor, to-day, presided at the Council of Ministers. His health is much improved.

Prince Napoleon will attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the Suez canal.

The Viceroy of Egypt has sent a conciliatory reply to the letter of the Sultan.

Joseph Mazzini has arrived in Switzerland.

The Senatorial Committee and Council of Ministers have come to an understanding on all points of the Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Patrie to-day asserts that the parties of Carlists on Spanish soil are increasing, and that in some cases they have met with success. It is claimed that they have captured nine officers and forty privates of the Spanish army. The Patrie hints that within a month a great military event, of which it gives no particulars, will happen in Spain, after which Don Carlos will publish a manifesto.

General Banks and Senators Ramsey and Fenton have arrived in this city.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Star has an editorial on the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, wherein it says:—"As a naval and military position in the Gulf of Mexico, Cuba is of great value. Troops and a squadron could be required there, but the people of America, with whom the acquisition of Cuba is so popular, would offer no objection to such an outlay. There is no reason for Great Britain to grudge their possession.—England's interests in those seas are so exposed to attack at present that the danger cannot be augmented.

In the interests of commerce it is desirable that Cuba be prosperous, and her prosperity is much more probable under American government than as a distressed colony of a Spanish republic."

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Prince Imperial has returned from the camp of Chalons. The Empress and Prince Imperial will depart on Monday next for the East.

In the Senate the discussion of the Senatus Consultum will commence on the 30th inst. The article relating to the responsibility of Ministers has not been altered in any respect by the committee.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—A band of Carlists under Polo was recently defeated at Almagro, near Ciudad Real. Polo himself and his Secretary were among the prisoners captured. Most of the Carlist bands have been dispersed.

"Two Carlists have been shot at Lemante withers, has written a sett-exculpatory pamphlet, he says, that in executing the prisoners, he merely complied with the orders of the Government. Government declares that the order only applied to highwaymen.

The Reforme, newspaper, eulogizes the American Minister, Mr. Hale, for the steady favor he showed and protection he gave to the Spanish liberals, especially to those who have been at various times sentenced to suffer death. It praises him as the first foreign representative who recognized the present Government, and calls him the Wilberforce of his country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—A conflagration at Janina has destroyed the business part of the town. Thirteen hundred stores and three hundred dwelling houses are in ruins.

A complete reconciliation has been effected between the Sultan and Viceroy of Egypt. The English and French consuls at Alexandria have congratulated the Viceroy on the termination of his difficulties with the Sultan.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—La France says, "However painful it may be for Spain to accept the suggested solution of the Cuban difficulty, there is no other way possible. It is the only way for Spain to save something from the wreck. The value and duration of Cuban independence under the protection of America is another question.—The desire to absorb, which characterizes the Americans, ought to lead them to perform the part of a Platonic protectorate. It is very probable that behind the compromise they are trying to bring about, lies a second edition of the history of Texas."

Eleven Carlists were killed in the recent fight at De La Piana. Many prisoners were taken by the troops.

The barracks at La Grono were burned to the ground last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The press of this city concur in urging the Government to extend clemency to the Carlist prisoners.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 23.—A violent storm visited this harbor to-day. During the tempest a monitor broke loose from her anchorage and ran into a screw frigate, sinking her almost instantly.—Sixteen of the frigate's crew were drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A mass of details concerning the condition of the growing grain crops has recently been published. It seems the general impression that the continuance of the late dry and cool weather has been of immense service to the country. Much of the corn has already been gathered, and another fortnight like the past, and the crisis will be over. The copious rains which fell during the time have not been delayed, did not damage the corn. The favorable change in the weather stopped the advance in corn, but great fluctuations are still expected, as the crops throughout Europe, with the exception of the interior of Russia, promises to be light.

The Telegraph (Liberal) in an editorial to-day, says:—"If Cuba severed her connection with Spain, it would only be to form a bond with the United States. England could feel no jealousy of an aggrandizement which would complete the abolition of slavery as an institution.—The loss of Cuba to Spain would be an unquestionable gain to the mother country, the colony and the cause of mankind."

The Harvard four were out this morning in Elliott's boat. They covered their time by a stranger, who was weighted up to the standard of their coxswain, Burnham. The performance of the new boat was generally satisfactory. It is thought that the crew are more formidable opponents in this than in any other craft which they have tried. They started with thirty-eight strokes per minute, from Mammoth bridge to Bridge and back. In the evening the Harvard and Oxford crews both rowed over the entire course from Putney to Mortlake—the latter making the distance in seventeen seconds less time than the Harvards. The opinion is generally entertained by Englishmen that the Oxford crew must win—but the appearance of the crews hardly warrants the assertion that either is superior to the other. The result will mainly depend upon the skill of the coxswain and his perfect knowledge of the course.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—Dissensions among the Ministry are increasing. Admiral Topete has threatened to resign if Zorilla persists in his severity towards the bishops. Republicans have petitioned the Government for better food and better quarters for Carlist prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—A messenger has arrived from Alexandria with the reply of the Viceroy of Egypt to the Sultan's note. It was received by the Grand Vizier, who communicated its contents to the Sultan. Ishail Pasha gives ample assurances of his loyalty.

NEW TREE PROTECTOR.—Mr. B. F. Taft, of West Acton, Mass., manufactures an excellent patented arrangement for protecting trees from the ravages of canker worms. It is composed of wood and glass, and is called the "Glass Angle Tree Protector." Its merits are attested by the valuable testimonials of Dr. Loring, Hon. Daniel Needham, Joseph Breck Esq., Messrs. Hovey & Co., and many others. The price is 12 1-2 cents per inch of diameter of the tree. See advertisement in another column.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

GOLD BONDS—SOLD "FLAT," NO INTEREST.

6s	of 1881, 6 ₱ cent.	int. payable	Jan. and July,	122
5-20s	1865,	do do	May and Nov.	122
5-20s	1864,	do do	do do	121
5-20s	1865,	do do	do do	121
New	1865,	do do	do Jan. and July	121
do	1867,	do do	do do	120
do	1868,	do do	do do	120
10-40		do do	do March and Sept.	114

SALE OF STOCKS.

Corrected expressly for the Ploughman.

Gold	133
Eastern R. R.	114
Boston & Maine R. R.	124
Boston & Lowell R. R.	116
Fitchburg R. R.	134
Boston & Albany R. R.	147
Boston & Providence R. R.	135
Old Colony & Newport R. R.	99
Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R.	10
Metropolitan R. R.	60
Somerset National Bank	125
Shawmut Bank	134
National Bank of Commerce	122
Second National Bank	142
Hide and Leather National Bank	108
Suffolk National Bank	110
Webster Bank	121

ASTHMA.—Those of our readers who suffer from this distressing complaint, are referred to the advertisement of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy in another column.

MARRIAGES.

In Gloucester, Aug. 18, by Rev. Mr. Gannett, Mr. Jos. H. Smith to Miss Mary Thomas.

In Newburyport, Aug 18, by Rev. Mr. May, Mr. Albert Hale of Boston, to Miss Catherine D., daughter of the late Albert Wood of N.

In Bristol, N. H., Aug 14, by Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Richard Robinson to Miss Maria Moolakamp, both of Lawrence, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, Aug 20, suddenly, of inflamation, Mrs. Emma F. Richards, daughter of George W., and the late Mary G. Palmer of North Rochester, Mass., 29 yrs.

In Boston Highlands, Aug 18, suddenly, Wm. J. Sprague, formerly of Hingham, 54 yrs 8 mos.

In Jamaica Plain, Aug 21, Francis G. Ballard, 51 yrs.

In Medford, Aug 21, Mrs. Olive B. Roberts, wife of S. K. Roberts, 48 years 9 mos 2 days.

In South Boston, Aug 24, Ellen W., wife of George Nicholson, 83.

In Charlestown, Aug 23, Maria, wife of Isaac Hobart, 59 yrs 9 mos.

In Lancaster, Aug 8, Mr. G. L. Stevenson, 67.

In Milford, N. H., Aug 23, Mrs. Abigail A., (Jarvis) widow of the late Solomon R. Livermore, Esq., 86.

In Bennington, N. H., Aug 17, Francis Mark Whittemore, 41 yrs 7 mos.

In Castleton, Vt., Aug 22, Mr. T. W.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.....BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

READ AND RUN.

— One of the best things said by Mr. George Peabody is this, spoken at a late reunion in his native town :—"It is sometimes hard for one who has devoted the best part of his life to the accumulation of money, to spend it for others; but practice it, and keep on practicing it, and I assure you it comes to be a pleasure."

— Hotel Pelham is now being moved by the city, and its weight is five thousand tons.

— Senator Sprague's "cottage" on the camp grounds at Martha's Vineyard, is of two stories, having a piazza and balcony, and containing twenty rooms, and furnished in the most luxurious manner.

— James Fisk, Jr., has recently made his appearance on State street with a stunning turnout, taking the monied men by storm.

— Faneuil Hall market is crammed with the bounties of nature, about the present time.

— A Gloucester quarry is to furnish the stone for the new Post Office.

— The aggregate capital of the Boston Banks is somewhat over forty-six millions of dollars.

— The trustees of Dartmouth College have voted twenty-five thousand dollars in aid of a building for the Agricultural College.

— Prince Napoleon will be present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal, in November.

— The Viceroy of Egypt seeks to conciliate the Sultan of Turkey by letter.

— Duels are very common in France, one taking place as often as every week.

— The Cuban patriots count on final success both by the force of arms and the force of circumstances.

— The boast offered twenty-one years ago, at the Massachusetts Horticultural Festival in Faneuil Hall, by Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, thus touched the farmer's case, and is as true to-day as it was then :—"The Happiest Man, he who is content with a country home, with fruits and flowers perfected by his care, a friend, and a conscience."

— The leading journals of Paris admit that Cuba is lost to Spain."

— Chancellor Lansing, a distinguished New Yorker, who left his hotel to take the boat to Albany where he resided, forty years ago, was never heard of afterwards. A gentleman in New York promises shortly to clear up the mystery.

— Let us remember what Burns says :—

"To make a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife,
That's the true pathos and sublime,
Of human life."

— Commodore Vanderbilt, at seventy-five and upwards, has just married a Miss Frank Crawford, of Mobile, Ala.

— An iron clad that had been ordered to Cuba by the British government, on account of wrongs done British citizens by the Spanish authorities, has been kept back.

— It is rumored that John Bright will withdraw from the cabinet, on account of fears for his health.

— Mrs. Stowe's article in the *Atlantic* on Lord Byron, provokes comment and criticism from the journals, both at home and abroad.

— Edward Howland, of New Bedford, has committed suicide in California.

— Oregon is going to do a great deal better with wheat than she expected.

— A man in Massachusetts goes to the common jail for two months, besides being fined, for pulling the nose of another man in the public cars.

— We are told by Prof. Agassiz that we need have no fear of parasites in food; everything we eat contains them; and there is no danger if they are well cooked.

— Philadelphia is in danger of being wholly without water, and police officers have had to go around to the different houses, warning people to be prudent in its use.

— Ida Lewis is going to Philadelphia with her boat.

— Gen. Sherman, Ben. Wade, Ben. Butler, and Senator Sprague were at Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting last Sunday.

— There is no use in speculators trying to cry down the corn crop, for the sake of crying up the grain crops. There will be enough of it.

— The hotel keepers at the places of summer resort have not liked the meagre receipts that have rewarded their expectations this year.

— Abundant as peaches are, lemons are cheaper in the market.

— The New York *Journal of Commerce* persists in advising people to purchase coal only by the ton.

— Rome has been hot, as well as Boston; and it's a comfort to know it.

— The cotton mills in various parts of New England are about to run on half time, owing to short supply. There is but one-third the quantity now in the market which was reported last year at this time.

— Workmen are leaving New York to go to work on the Tehuantepec railroad.

— The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Salem, was the most successful and satisfactory meeting that has been held since 1860.

— Hotel Pelham, weighing five thousand tons has been moved back some twenty feet, with its occupants all undisturbed. Jack Screws did it,—a powerful fellow in that line.

— There is to be a grand musical festival at Springfield shortly, with four hundred singers.

— The average lasting time of an American ship is thirteen years and eight months,—about the life of a good dog.

— The report that the Old South Society thinks of vacating their present edifice for worship, is emphatically contradicted.

— Now that the wheat crop is a good one again, it is pointedly suggested that there should be rather more weight and size to bakers' loaves.

— The Labor Congress, which recently met at Philadelphia, transacted business of universal importance.

— Prince Arthur—the third son and seventh child of Queen Victoria—has arrived at Halifax, where the Governor General and other dignitaries of the Dominion were ready to meet him, and whence he will proceed to make himself agreeable to the half subjects, half citizens of progressive Canada.

— The Powell party, that are off exploring the great canon of the Colorado, have sent home reports, and are bringing to light some rare wonders; among other things, a place where a dozen echoes distinctly respond to the sound of the human voice.

— At his summer house at Gibraltar, at Putin-Bay, Lake Erie, Jay Cooke has been entertaining fifty minsters all at once. He is hospitable to the cloth.

— It is proposed to modify the income tax law this winter, so as practically to abolish it as it stands, throwing the equivalent burden over upon whisky and other articles.

— Trains are sensibly becoming unfashionable at the watering places this summer, and gentlemen can get about without being murdered with cruel looks, but sometimes words, for their "brutal stupidity."

— President Grant having been handsomely received and entertained at Newport, he and his party have gone to the White Mountains, stopping by the way to become guests of Gov. Stearns at Concord.

— In one parish of Louisiana, there are seven Chinamen voters.

— The London and Paris journals cordially join in recommending Spain to sell Cuba to the United States, expecting that we stand ready to pay over from seventy-five to a hundred millions for the island.

— A new leg is said to be sprouting from the stump of the one lost during the war by a Georgia soldier. He is being put through a second course of sprouts.

— The Empress Eugenie has left Paris on her projected tour to Turkey, Smyrna, and the Holy Land. She is to be lodged in a palace at Constantinople, and ten day fetes will be celebrated in her honor.

— A married woman in New Jersey, just deceased, lived with her husband a quarter of a century without a misunderstanding.

— They had canoe races at Sitka on the Fourth.

— A "Snuff Club" exists in Nashville, devoted to the titillation of its members' smellers.

— Chinese shoemakers are working into and in California, John Chinaman pegs away, wherever he is.

— At Martha's Vineyard, such has been the crowd at camp meeting, the price of lodgings was three dollars for a single night.

— Rosa Bonheur, the famous cattle painter, has just refused an offer of marriage, and smokes besides.

— The *Daily Advertiser* of this city has been sold, to become the organ of the protectionists.

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company now offers to take excursion parties from Omaha to San Francisco and return, upon very liberal terms as follows, to wit: Parties numbering not less than fifty (50), for round trip, each, $133. Numbering not less than forty (40), nor more than fifty (50), for round trip, each, $140. Numbering not less than thirty (30), nor more han forty (40), for round trip, each, $170.

☞ Rev. James Clarke, who was a few years ago President of the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., has been appointed President of Gonzaga College in Washington.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September contains Why Harry Jones did not go to Canada, Was Reithenbach Right? The Foe in the Household, The True Story of Lady Byron's Life, Jacob Flint's Journey, My Comrade and I, A Lone Woman's Trip to Omaha and Beyond, Confucius and the Chinese, The First Cricket, Gabrielle de Bergerac, part III, Log-Rolling at Washington, The Genius of Dore, A Poetical Lot. Field, Osgood & Co., publishers.

☞ THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE for September is issued by Hurd & Houghton, New York. This Magazine is particularly adapted to the young and has some of the most agreeable, entertaining and healthy stories and sketches for that class. The "Story of a Book," gives a capital description of the *modus operandi* of book making from beginning to end, illustrated with explanatory cuts. The typography of the Riverside is most elegant, and it is printed on the best of paper.—The illustrations are in the best style of the art of wood engraving and are really artistic. The publishers announce some excellent tales and sketches to follow the coming season. Its price is $2 50 a year.

☞ OUR YOUNG FOLKS for September is a very attractive number, being filled with pleasing and appropriate articles by the best writers for the young, and with illustrations to match. The publishers, Fields, Osgood & Co., show that they fully appreciate the wants of the young, and understand just the abilities required to furnish food for the youthful mind.

☞ The September NURSERY, published by John L. Shorey, is one of the best numbers of that magazine. The illustrations are elegant and finished and plentiful. This magazine meets a demand which is nowhere supplied. It is published at $1 50 a year, or fifteen cents for single copies.

☞ THE LITTLE CORPORAL, published monthly by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, is out for September. The typography and the illustrations are of unusual excellence. The articles are well adapted to interest and instruct the young class for which it is intended. The price is $1 00 per year.

☞ We have ... publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, the INDEPENDENT THIRD READER, by S. Madison Watson, containing a collection of a great variety of fresh selected and original pieces for young scholars.

NEW PENNY PAPER.—A penny paper called the *Boston Daily Times*, was recently started in this city, and has since passed into the hands of an association who publish it under the title of *Boston Daily News*. It is a sprightly and well edited sheet.

ASSAULT CASE.

Some weeks ago Mr. Daniel S. Curtis, a prominent banker of this city, occupying a high social position, and Hon. J. McKean Churchill, a lawyer, a gentleman also much respected, had an altercation in a car on the Hartford and Erie railroad, rising out of a seat reserved by Mr. Curtis for a friend, which Mr. Churchill occupied till it should be claimed, the car being crowded. Mr. Churchill said to Mr. Curtis that he was no gentleman, whereupon the latter pulled Mr. Churchill's nose, and on a further remark by Mr. Churchill struck him between the eyes. Mr. Churchill according to the evidence, did not use any violence, and the parties were at once separated.

Complaint was made in the criminal court, on which the court imposed a sentence on Curtis of two months imprisonment in jail. He appealed to the Superior Court and there pleading guilty, the Court affirmed the sentence of the lower court. Various opinions are expressed by individuals about the justice and propriety of the sentence, and much sympathy is felt for Mr. Curtis by his friends, of whom he has a large number. It seemed to us that the punishment was quite out of proportion to the offence, as such cases are usually disposed of by the court's imposing a pecuniary penalty.

FIRES.

The American Flint Glass Works, at the corner of Richards and Commerce streets, Brooklyn, took fire from the furnace Saturday, and before the flames could be extinguished, they were damaged to the amount of $25,000; fully insured.

A destructive fire occurred in Rochester, Sunday afternoon. The old Rochester House block on Exchange street was totally destroyed. It was occupied by Luther Gordon & Co., as a planing mill, and by Whiting & Doty, sash makers. Nearly one million feet of pine lumber in a yard adjoining were destroyed. The loss to Gordon & Co., was $40,000, with an insurance of $5000; Whiting & Doty lost $5000—insured for $2500. Lamberton & Mack, the owners of the building, lost $5000; no insurance. The fire was accidental.

In Binghamton, N. Y., a wooden building on Court street, occupied by Negus Bros., grocers, was burned on Saturday night. The fire was occasioned by the igniting of kerosene while being drawn from a barrel. The clerk and another man, who went to his assistance, were badly burned. Two other buildings were badly damaged by the flames. Loss $9000; partially insured.

In Seymour, Ind., the carpenter shop of Travers, Carter & Co., and the Christian Church were destroyed by fire Monday. The church had just been completed. Carter's loss was about $20,000; no insurance.

Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the large four story brick building on the northwest corner of Ninth and Wallace streets, in Philadelphia, used for manufacturing purposes, which in a short time was completely destroyed. The building was worth $50,000, and was insured for nearly its value. The occupants, D. & W. King, woolen and yarn manufacturers, have insurance for $18,000, which covers their loss. J. & J. Stead in the same business, loss $8000, insurance $7300. J. O. Mead & Co., silver ware manufacturers, suffer heavy loss. Four private dwellings were burned. The total loss will probably reach $100,000.

ROYAL VISIT.—Prince Arthur arrived at Halifax in the steamer City of Paris last Monday, on his visit to Canada, where he will spend the next winter. He was received at the dockyard by the authorities, in presence of a vast multitude of spectators. Many distinguished persons were present, including Governor-General Young, Lieut.-Gov. Doyle, Admirals Mundy and Wellesley, the corporation authorities, French Naval Officers, etc. The Prince was in citizens' attire. The Mayor made an address of welcome, which was replied to by the Prince. He was afterwards conducted to the Government House by a procession of military, firemen and societies. The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening in his honor.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of Saturday reports that 320,655 tons of anthracite coal were forwarded to market during the week ending Aug. 14, which is an increase of 45,264, tons over the same period last year, the increase for the year being 262,720 tons. The suspension in the Lehigh region will lessen the shipments. The Lehigh collieries are now all suspended; so are many of those in Schuylkill county. The Lackawanna companies are not yet at work, although they seem to expect resumption soon.

THE INDIANS. — Several of the Indian Peace Commissioners had a council on Saturday at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. A large number of chiefs were present, and two thousand men, women and children. A despatch from Commissioner Dodge represents that excellent speeches were made by the Indians and that the results of the council were most favorable.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN VERMONT. — Applications will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a charter for a railroad from Bethel to Brandon; also for one from Rutland to Bethel; for one from Bethel to connect with the Woodstock road in Chittenden or Sherburne, and one from Healdville to Danby or Wallingford.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

State, Provincial, &c.

American Institute	New York	Sept. 7-10
American Pomological	Philadelphia	Sept. 14-16
California	Sacramento	Sept. 6-11
Iowa	Keokuk	Sept. 14-17
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sept. 27-Oct. 2
Illinois	Decatur	Sept. 27, Oct. 2
Kentucky	Louisville	Sept. 27, Oct. 2
Kentucky, North		Sept. 13-18
Kentucky Ag. and Mech.	Lexington	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Kansas	Lawrence	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Maine		Sept. 7-11.
Minnesota	Portland	Sept. 7-10
Michigan	Rochester	Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Nebraska	Jackson	Sept. 21-24.
New Hampshire	Nebraska City	Sept 28, Oct 1.
New England	Manchester	Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
New Jersey	Portland, Me	Sept. 7-10.
New York	Elizabeth	Sept. 21-24.
Ohio	Elmira	Sept. 14-17.
Oregon	Toledo	Sept. 13-17.
Pennsylvania	Salem	Oct. 11.
Vermont	Harrisburg	Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Wisconsin	Burlington	Sept. 14-17.
Wisconsin, South	Madison	Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
	Janesville	Sept. 14-17.

County and Town.

MAINE.

Kennebec, Eastern	China	Sept. 28-30.
Orland and Buckport	Orland	Oct. 7, 8.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire	Keene	Sept. 28-29

VERMONT.

Addison	Addison	Sept. 14-16.
Connecticut River	Brattleboro'	Sept. 7 8.
Orange	Bradford	Oct. 5-7.
Rutland Co	Barton	Sept. 28 30.
Washington	Montpelier	Oct. 5, 6.
Wardsboro', town	Wardsboro'	Oct. 14.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable Co.	Barnstable	Oct. 5-6
Berkshire Co	Pittsfield	Oct. 5, 6, 7
Bristol Co	Taunton	Oct. 5, 6, 7.
Essex County	Newburyport	Sept. 28, 29.
Franklin Co	Greenfield	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Hampden Co	Springfield	Oct. 5, 6.
Hampden East	Palmer	Oct. 12, 13.
Hampshire Co	Amherst	Sept. 28, 29.
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden	Northampton	Oct. 7, 8.
Housatonic, Berkshire Co., Gt. Barrington		Sept. 29, Oct 1.
Hoosac Valley, Berk. Co	North Adams	Sept. 21-23
Hingham	Hingham	Sept. 28-29.
Highland, Hampshire Co	Middlefield	Sept. 28, 29.
Martha's Vineyard	West Tisbury	Oct. 16, 17.
Marshfield	Marshfield	Oct. 19, 20.
Middlesex	Concord	Oct. 7, 8.
Middlesex North	Concord	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Middlesex South	Lowell	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Nantucket	Framingham	Sept. 21, 22.
Norfolk Co	Dedham	Sept. 29, 30.
Plymouth Co	Bridgewater	Sept. 30-Oct. 2.
Union, Hampden Co	Blandford	Sept. 28, 29.
Worcester Co	Worcester	Sept. 23, 24.
Worcester North West	Athol	Sept. 29, 30.
Worcester South	Sturbridge	Sept. 28, 29.
Worcester Southeast	Rochdale	Oct. 1.
Worcester Horticultural	Worcester	Sept. 21-24.

NEW YORK.

St. Lawrence	Canton	Sept. 14-16.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

— Thomas Norton, died at his residence, No. 5 Springer court, South Boston, on Friday morning last, from taking a large quantity of laudanum which had been sold by an apothecary's clerk for tincture of rhubarb.

— The weather and crop reports received from the leading localities in the South, West and East generally report dry weather, which in some sections has been greatly prolonged. All the reports represent the corn and tobacco crops as greatly injured and short from one quarter to half of last year's yield. In most of Virginia but little rain has fallen for eighty days.

— The cost of removing Hotel Pelham will be about $15,000; the lot of land which it will occupy cost $60,000; damages to tenants $5000, making total cost to the city $80,000.

— One of the leading physicians of the city states that owing to the coldness of the present summer there have been more cases of rheumatism than was ever before known in one season.

New Advertisements.

MAINE STATE
—AND—
NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

The Subscriber, Proprietor of the

Forest City Park,

Will receive and put in TRAINING and condition any stock to be entered for PREMIUMS at the above named FAIR, which is to be held at **Forest City Park, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of Sept**

For further information and LIST OF PREMIUMS, address (with stamp enclosed)

HENRY TAYLOR,
Portland, Aug. 7, 1869. Forest City Park. aug28-3t

Improved
STRAW PRESERVING
Champion Threshers!

THIS machine greatly supersedes all old style Threshers in the neatness and thoroughness with which it does its work, but the most important feature is in its delivering the straw in as perfect manner for binding as when first cut in the field, thus greatly increasing the value of straw for a market or enabling it to be stored much more compactly.

It threshes the grain clean and fast.
It cleanses it without waste.
It is adapted to all kinds of grain, flax, &c.
It is the most economical thresher in use.

Below is inserted one of the numerous testimonials given in its favor:

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 25th, 1867.

ALTIERS BROWN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having employed Meilick's Patent Improved Threshing Machine to thresh grain of various kinds, and thoroughly examined its operation, we are pleased to contribute our testimony to its complete success in every particular, and a kinds of grain in which it has been tested. The grain being taken out much cleaner, and the straw not being injured at all in the process, the latter causes a saving of more than enough to pay the expense of threshing, compared with one of the old style machines. In fact, while one of Meilick's flent can be had to do the work we would not employ the Spike machine provided they would do it gratis. We not only urgently *recommend* it, but advise its purchase, and refer them to see this before buying or employing any other.

W. W. PATCH, O. B. HADWEN,
L. B. HATCH, S. SEARS,
F. F. SEARS, JOHN REIDL.

Price of Machine.....$23.00

For Machines or informat on in relation thereto, address **ALTIERS BROWN,**
aug28-4t Worcester, Mass.

500 Dozen
UNION APPLE PARERS.

THIS Parer is so constructed that the knife pares both ways. Thus a great saving of time.

100 DOZEN
Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines,

Both are first class Machines, and considered the best in use.

Agents for Boston, at wholesale and retail,
PARKER & GANNETT,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
43 North Market Street, and 46 Merchants' Row.
aug28-3t

A Portable
STEAM SAW MILL,
IN HOPKINTON, FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale in Hopkinton, Mass., the well known Portable Steam Saw Mill which has been run successfully for the last two years by W. G. Phipps, lately deceased. It is a four feet saw, thirty horse power, and will saw easily from ten to fifteen thousand feet of lumber in a day.

☞ Further particulars can be obtained by addressing Mrs. SALLY G. SMITH, on the premises.
Hopkinton, Aug. 19, 1869. aug28-3t*

Hutchinson's
FAMILY, CIDER AND WINE MILLS.

GRINDS fine, fast and easy. Makes pure Wine and Sweet Cider—200 of them now in use. Also Whitman and Hickok's Hand and Power Cider Mills, Iron Apple Grinders, Cider Mill Screws, Wine and Lard Presses, Funnels and Strainers.

Send for a circular of Hutchinson's Mills. For sale at lowest prices at PARKER & GANNETT'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. aug28-3t

North American Fire Insurance Co.
Having Cash Assets exceeding
$550,000,

continues to Insure against HAZARDS BY FIRE, on MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, and other property; also on BUILDINGS for one or five years, not exceeding $20,000, on one risk. Also insures DWELLINGS and FIRST CLASS STORES, perpetually, at their Office, No. 1 Old State House.

DIRECTORS.

Silas Pierce,	A. A. Wellington,	E. Wigglesworth,
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Albert Bowker,	John C. Potter,	Sam. E. Sawyer,
C. Henry Parker,	Benj. E. Bates,	Simpson Reed,
John Jeffries, Jr.,	Paul Adams,	Franklin Haven.

ALBERT BOWKER, President,
IRVING MORSE, Secretary. aug28-1y

☞ **AGENTS WANTED**—Local and Travelling. **A Starrett's Patent Neat and Vegetable Chopper.** The best thing in the market, without exception.

For circulars, &c., address
D. A. NEWTON & CO., General Agents,
aug28-4t 38 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Ahead of All Competitors,
18
RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
FOR THE PIANOFORTE,

BEING the only Book the Teacher requires, and the Book every Pupil is Attracted to. 150,000 Copies already sold and the demand greater than ever before. 30,000 Copies now selling every year. Its lessons are adapted to pupils of all ages, and its exercises attractive and useful in every stage of advancement. This book has on account of its actual merit, become the standard work of Piano instruction, and the only one which every well informed teacher and scholar uses. Price, $3 75. Sent post paid. O. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston, C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York. aug28

Thoroughbred Stock for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Thoroughbred Stock Farm in Nantucket, pure blood Jersey Stock; Chester County Pigs; Ducks and other Fowls and Eggs of same; viz:—Gray Dorkings, Light Brahmas, French Houdens, and Creve Cœurs, Rouen Ducks etc.

☞ Also "Early Goodrich" and "Harrison" Potatoes.

☞ For circular, containing lowest prices, apply to JAMES THOMPSON,
feb13-tf Nantucket, Mass.

Valuable Jersey and Dutch Stock

FOR SALE.—Jersey Cows, Bulls and Calves, of perfect pedigrees, from the Motley and Maitland Stock. Also Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves, of nearly pure blood, from Chenery's Dutch Bulls.

The above are of great beauty and of excellent milking qualities.

Apply to the subscriber at 31 Washington Street, Boston, or at the Vine Brook Farm, Lexington, Mass., where the stock can be seen.
feb-tf FRANCIS B. HAYES.

The New England Fair.

THE combined Exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society and the Maine State Agricultural Society, is to be held at Portland, Me., commencing on the 7th of September next, and continuing four days. The exhibition of Horses, Neat Stock, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, will be held on the grounds of the Forest City Park, which are to be greatly enlarged for the occasion; and the display of Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical, Manufacturers', and Miscellaneous Articles, in the new City Buildings, Congress street.

The arrangements for the Exhibition are to be made on the most extensive scale, and the indications already promise one of the largest Exhibitions of the kind ever held in New England. Pamphlet copies of Premium List, containing instructions to competitors, &c., can be had on application to Col. DANIEL NEEDHAM, Boston, Mass., or SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN, Augusta, Me.

The local officers of the Exhibition, are—Samuel T. Raymond, of Westbrook, General Superintendent of Grounds; Col. Charles B. Merrill of Portland, Chief Marshal; Hon. Samuel Wasson, of Ellsworth, Superintendent of Hall; His Honor Mayor Putnam, Israel Washburn, Jr., Gen. S. J. Anderson, Hon. S. E. Spring, Hon. W. Jones, Gen. Geo. F. Shepley, Gen. John M. Brown, of Portland, and John F. Anderson, of South Windham, Committee of Reception; Messrs. Enoch Knight and Geo. O. Goss, Committee of the Press to provide for the entertainment of the representatives of the press from abroad.

Farmers' Meetings are to be held during the first three evenings of the Exhibition, at which the following subjects will be presented for discussion:

Tuesday, Sept. 7th.—The Education for Farmers; to be opened by Prof. M. C. Fernald, Principal of State Industrial School, Orono, Me.

Wednesday, Sept. 8th.—Insects Injurious to Vegetation: to be opened by Dr. Geo. B. Loring, President of New England Agricultural Society, Salem, Mass.

Thursday, Sept. 9th.—The Diseases of Animals: to be opened by Dr. S. H. Tuckerman, of Portland, Me.

All farmers are invited to be present and take part in these discussions.

The Annual Address is to be delivered on Friday, Sept. 10th, by His Excellency, J. L. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine. The Governors of all the States are to be invited to be present.

A reduction of fares and freight rates on the principal lines of transportation in New England, is being negotiated, so I the most liberal inducements will be offered to exhibitors.

All entries must be made with Samuel L. Boardman, Secretary of Maine State Agricultural Society, Augusta, Me., and parties intending to enter live stock, of any description, must make application *at least two weeks* before the opening of the Exhibition, that proper accommodations may be provided for them. aug26-tf

National Prize Ploughs.

HOLBROOK'S SOD, STUBBLE, SOD AND SUBSOIL or "MICHIGAN" PLOUGHS, won 4 Gold medals at the National Trial, 1867.

A PLOUGH CLEVIS, for three horses abreast, to bring the team near the work and allow the off horse to go in the furrow.

A ONE-HORSE PLOUGH CLEVIS for plowing without them, or address

F. F. HOLBROOK & SMALL,
aug7-8t 10 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.

Johnston's Tea Store.

CHOICE
TEA
And Pure
COFFEES
that cannot be excelled in Boston, bought in the fact that he selects his goods with the greatest care, ways paying cash.

Just go and see his stock of Goods at 88 Union street Boston. my1-1y

Boston and Gloucester.

The commodious and fast sailing Steamer
"ESCORT,"
Capt. E. W. DAVIDSON, will commence her daily trips between Boston and Gloucester,
Saturday June 5th, 1869.
Leaving Lewis Wharf, Boston, at 9½ A. M., and Steamboat Wharf, Gloucester, at 3 P. M.

Excursion Tickets from Boston and return, $1 00. Single fare, 65 cts each way. ☞ Excursion Tickets good only for the day which they are dated.

☞ On and after the Steamer will leave Boston at 10 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 3 P. M.

☞ Freight taken at reasonable rates. All freight left in storehouse over night is at the risk of the owners. jy19-tf

For Nahant.

On and after July 4, the steamer
ULYSSES,
CAPT. A. W. CALDEN, will leave foot of India Wharf for Nahant, daily, at 9.45 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. Returning leaves Nahant at 8, 11.15 A. M., 3.45 and 6.30 P. M. On SUNDAYS leaves Boston at 10.30 A. M. and 2.30 and 5 P. M.; Nahant at 12 M., 3.45 and 6.30 P. M. Sunday fare 50 cents each way; week day fare 35 cts. Excursion tickets to Nahant and return, including admission to the Maolls Gardens, and conveyance to and from the boat at Nahant, $1.00. The Germania Band will furnish music for the Maolls Garden every Saturday afternoon for the season. Arrangements for excursion parties can be made with the Captain, on board, or wharf. 13t-jy10

Fine Ground Bone
FERTILIZER.

WE now have on hand for sale, a lot of FINE GROUND BONE FERTILIZER, which we will sell at a low rate.

This is a PERFECTLY PURE Ground Bone, and is for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

For circulars and further information, apply to
RICHARDSON BROS. & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Brokers,
No. 5 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

**AGENTS WANTED in central localities to sell the above, to whom a liberal commission will be paid.
jy24-1y

Great Sun-Sun Chop.

jy24 12it

Draco Prince.

THIS Stallion will make the season at my stalls **Winter Hill, somerville.**

Terms for one service.....$50.00
Season.....75.00
Warrant.....100.00

For pedigree, size, color, style, action, and road gait he has no superior; and his powers for speed and endurance have never been equalled by any horse of his age, as will be seen by his time, 2.22‡; 2.24‡; 2.22‡; 2.24; half mile in 1.07.

jy10-tf JOHN B. POOR.

Shorthorn Bull "Windsor," 6301,
FOR SALE.

CALVED April 19, 1865. Got by Monitor 5019—out of Windsor Lady by 2d Hiawatha, 1666—Windsor Belle by Powhattan, 829—Red Romp by Agate 2—Romp by Englishman (3729)—Roached by Washington (1566)—Imported Pansy by Blaize 76—Primrose by Charles (125)—by Blythe Comet (65) by Prince (521)—by Patriot (66).—*American Herd Book, Vol. 7.*

Monitor, 5019, (Bred by Samuel Thorne)—got by 2d Duke of Thorndale 2786—out of Acacia by 2d Grand Duke (12861)—Imported Aurora by 3d Duke of York (10166), etc.

"Windsor" is a rich roan, and has as many good points as any bull in New England. In a sure getter and of kind disposition. Has taken prizes wherever exhibited. In Massachusetts Agricultural Report, 1867—68. Also in this paper May 30, 1868. His dam, "Windsor Lady," was one of the best milkers ever bred in New England. Has a very fine form, good style and pedigree.

J. E. WARE,
my29-tf Holliston, Middlesex Co., Mass.

Pure Blood Stock for Sale.

I AM now ready to fill orders for ALDERNY CALVES of both sexes, from dams that have no superior, if equal, in this Country, and got by Comet, a son of the king of the Jerseys. Improved BERKSHIRE PIGS, SCOTCH SHEPHERD DOGS, POLISH AND WHITE DORKINGS, BLACK SPANISH, GRAY and BUFF BRAHMA'S, AYLESBURY and MUSCOVY DUCKS. Also Eggs from same for hatching.

WM. CROZIER,
"Beacon Stock Farm,"
mh27-tf Northport, Long Island, N. Y.

Alderney Cow for Sale.

FOR sale, a very valuable young ALDERNEY COW, in full blood, from the Imported stock. Complete pedigree and all necessary particulars will be given on application to T. K. WARE,
aug7-4t Fitchburg, Mass.

Vick's
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
—OF—
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES,
—AND—
Other Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting,

Is now published, and will be sent FREE to all who apply. Address **JAMES VICK,**
aug14-4t **Rochester, N. Y.**

Three Months for Only 25 Cts.

THE LADIES' OWN MAGAZINE, a SUPERB and CHARMING MONTHLY, which in eight volumes has reached the **Widest Circulation** of any literary magazine in the West, and met with a most **Enthusiastic Welcome** everywhere, will be sent to any address on trial **Three Months,** for 25 cents.

"I am perfectly delighted with it.
"It sparkles among other ladies' magazines like a diamond among pinchbeck jewelry."—*Ill. Statesman.*

Agents Wanted everywhere. Full particulars in each number. Address
aug14-4t MRS. M. CORA BLAND, EDITOR,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Royal Java

AND other choice FOWLS and EGGS or hatching for sale. Send stamp for Circular, and address E. E. PERKINS, Salem, Mass. jan23-tf

Wanted,

A WOMAN to work in a small Boarding House, near Boston. Address box 16 Malden, Mass. Must understand plain cooking and general housework. A good girl can have a permanent situation.
Address B., at this Office. aug7-4t

Great Distribution.

By the Metropolitan Gift Co.

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REFERENCES.—In select the following from many we have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Waldo, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish these names without permission.

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August 21st.

NEW CARPETINGS!
FOR THE
FALL OF 1869!

The undersigned beg to announce that they are now receiving per the "Malta," "Palmyra," "Siberia," "Aleppo," and other late Liverpool Steamers, ADVANCE INVOICES, comprising **75 Cases and Bales** ELEGANT NEW STYLES in

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE----BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

The Poet's Corner.

THE FIRST CRICKET.

Ah me! is it then true that the year has waxed
unto waning,
And that so soon must remain nothing but
lapse and decay,—
Earliest cricket, that out of the midsummer mid-
night complaining,
All the faint summer in me taket with subtle
dismay?

Though thou bringest no dream of frost to the
flowers that slumber,
Though no tree for its leaves, doomed of thy
voice, maketh moan;
With the unconscious earth's boded evil my soul
thou dost cumber,
And in the year's lost youth makest me still
lose my own.

Answerest thou, that when nights of December
are blackest and bleakest,—
And when the fervid grate feigns me a May in
my room,
And by my heartistone gay, as now sad in my
garden, thou creakest,—
Thou wilt again give me all,—dew and fra-
grance and bloom!

Nay, little poet! full many a cricket I have that
is wiling,
If I but take him down out of his place on my
shelf,
Me blither lays to sing than the blithest known
to thy shrilling,
Full of the rapture of life, May, morn, hope,
and—himself;

Leaving me only the sadder; for never one of
my singers
Lures back the bee to his feast, calls back the
bird to his tree,
Hast thou no art can make me believe, while the
summer y t lingers,
Better than bloom that has been red leaf and
and see that must be!
—*Atlantic Monthly for September.*

Ladies' Department.

THE HEIR OF DELMONT.

Our story opens on one of the crowded steamers that plied between New York and Liverpool. The day was calm and beautiful, and as the noble ship cut its way through the water that foamed against its sides, many of the passengers stood silently on deck, watching its bright track that glittered like a line of frothed gold upon the placid deep, while others, the young, the gay, the beautiful, who had trusted themselves upon its treacherous bosom, as though confident in their own destiny, now laughed and chattered as gayly as though they had never known a care, or anticipated a danger.

Seated apart from the merry company, apparently absorbed in deep meditation was a young man whose appearance was such as to attract the eye of more than one of the fair maidens upon whom his gaze turned so indifferently. His attitude was one of lazy grace, but there was a look about him which denoted that when once roused few things could stand against his energy and overpowering will. At some distance from him, engaged in a lively conversation with a bright-haired girl, was a young Englishman, Arthur Stanley by name, with whom Henry White, our hero, for the last few months, had become intimately associated. They had met each other in one of the wild Western States, which they were visiting on a hunting expedition. They had shared together many a dangerous adventure, and on one occasion Henry had saved Arthur's life at the imminent peril of his own. From this time they had been fast friends. Stanley, though sprung from a proud and aristocratic race, could not fail to appreciate and admire the high toned honor and chivalrous courage of the brave American, who had been so reserved with regard to his family and connections, that Arthur knew nothing of him save that he was now, as he once sadly expressed it, "all alone in the world." And White, in his turn, felt a peculiar tenderness towards the warm-hearted and ingenious young man, whose noble face and courtly bearing had indeed attracted him irresistibly from their first meeting.

Upon hearing White one day remark that he intended to go to Europe at no very distant period Stanley insisted that they should cross the ocean together, at the same time giving Henry a warm invitation to visit him in his own home.

Much touched by this proof of friendship and confidence, Henry consented, and accordingly they set sail from New York together. Since the beginning of the voyage he had been so abstracted as to excite a great deal of curiosity among the passengers. He sat there now, an open letter in his hand, to which he referred more than once, a cloud gathering upon his brow as he did so,—he seemed totally unconscious of the many glances cast in his direction, and was only roused at last by the approach of his friend, Arthur Stanley. He looked up as Arthur neared him and called out cheerily,

"Well, old fellow, what new mischief have you on hand now?"

"None, to my sorrow!" said Stanley, dolefully.

"I come to you as deputy from the ladies' of the vessel to inquire into your mental condition. They wish to know if sorrow thy young days has shaded, or has melancholy marked you for her own? If so, they demand your confidence, and will give you the balm of their sympathy in return. If not, you are to lay aside your gloom forthwith and join our party as a 'hail fellow, well met' to every man, woman and child in it!"

"Good Lord deliver us!" exclaimed his friend devoutly. "In truth, Arthur, I am in no mood for gaity, and as I am not a man to wear my heart on my sleeve for jackdaws to peck at, I must decline the proffered sympathy of yonder lovely crowd."

"Well said!" replied Stanley, laughing; "and as those same lovely jackdaws have been pecking at *my* heart until I feel quite exhausted, I will bear you company, awhile, Sir Knight of the Rueful Countenance. And now tell me," he went on more earnestly, "do you also regard the inquiries of your friends as mere impertinent curiosity?"

"By no means."

"Then tell me what you find in that old worm-eaten sheet of letter paper to absorb your attention to the exclusion of all else?"

"It is a story without beginning or end," replied Henry rising; "but come with me, where we can be comparatively alone, and I will tell you. You have deserved more confidence from me, Arthur," he said affectionately, as they walked to a more retired part of the ship, "than I have heretofore given you; but my history is one of such painful mystery and doubt that I could not bear to speak of it even to you. I will now tell you the whole story however, and ask your advice as to how I had best follow out the object that is the chief cause of my trip to the Old World.

"You must know," he began, "that I am by birth an Englishman. My earliest recollection is a dim vision of a deck like this, and roaring waves that filled my young mind with wonder and delight. There was no friend with me but an aged Romish priest, who, as I can remember, seemed ever at my side. We landed in New York, and there the old man and I lived together. He seemed to have money ever at his command, though how he procured it I could form no conception, and in truth never thought of the matter. Our rooms were large and elegant, and every want was supplied with lavish generosity. The priest watched over me with a father's tenderness and care; directing my studies, and, as far as he was able, hang about him a cloud of anxious doubt, whenever his mind was not occupied with his books, and often when I stood at his knee, he would lay his hand on my head, and say with solemn emphasis:

"'Ah! my child, if you only had your rights! If you only had your rights!' These words, as you may imagine, excited something of a superstitious suspicion in my mind; I began to question the old man concerning my parents and my country; but I could only get from him that I was born in England, and left it when I was scarcely four years old. Beyond this he would not go, and there was left a hideous doubt rankling in my breast, which has ever since remained there and poisoned every joy of my existence.

"When I was still a child the good old priest died, and while I was mourning over his loss, which had left me entirely desolate, an old gray haired man entered my room and told me that he had heard of my late bereavement, and thinking I might be lonely and in need of a trusty servant, he had come to offer himself for the place. The venerable appearance of the old man pleased me, and I instantly agreed to take him. He stepped into his position with a naturalness that might have roused my suspicion had I been older or less absorbed in my grief. In the priest's desk was found a letter directed to me with a note from him saying that I might trust it implicitly, as it was written by one whose protection would never fail me."

"And the letter,—the letter—" exclaimed Stanley, "what did it contain?"

"That letter," replied Henry, "was from my father. I felt it instinctively, at the time, and I believe it to this day. It was signed simply with the impress of a seal—a boar's head with an arrow piercing through it."

The Englishman started. "Strange," he muttered; "will you let me see it?"

"Certainly. I intended that you should. It is the same worm eaten sheet that excited your curiosity but a short time since. I will read it to you." And Henry read as follows:—

"'I am relieved to hear that the child is doing well and promises to develop a good mind. He shall have every advantage of education that his country affords, in order to fit him for a respectable member of that branch of society in which his lot is cast.

"'Beyond this you have no right to press me, as it is all and more than he deserves at my hands, but I will go even further than this. He must remain in America as his presence here might possibly lead to disclosures the inconvenience of which none can appreciate better than yourself; and on this condition I pledge you my word and authorize you when he is old enough, to pledge it to him, that while I live he shall want for nothing and when I die shall be amply provided for.'"

"Did he keep his promise," asked Arthur, after a long pause, during which both friends seemed lost in thought.

"Yes, scrupulously. I was sent to one of the first colleges in the country, and after having finished the course, remarked one day, that I should like if possible, to have a military education at West Point. Shortly after this, I was surprised at receiving the desired appointment through the medium of a western member of Congress. I seized upon this as a clue that might throw some light upon the obscurity that surrounded me. Congress was then in session; and on leaving college, I repaired to Washington and sent up my card to Josiah Anderson, the member to whom I owed my good fortune. He was a jolly, good natured fellow, who informed me that he had never seen me before, and was no more interested in me than in any other "fine chap" he might happen to meet.

A few weeks since, however, he had received an anonymous letter, containing a considerable sum of money, and stating that if he would send Master Henry White at —— College a commission for West Point, a similar amount, on its reception would be transmitted to him. Wishing, to use his own words, to help out his rations as Congressman, he reflected over the matter for some time, and finally concluded to comply with that request, to the best of my knowledge by spies and guardians of whose very existence I was ignorant? I asked to see the letter. It was written in a quaint style and in cramped uneducated characters;—a sudden suspicion seized me that it might have been written by my old Methuselah of a valet, as I had once seen a handwriting very similar to this, on the fly leaf of his well worn Bible; and besides I remembered expressing my wish to go to West Point in his presence. I hastened back to my hotel to interrogate him, to find that he had left it—and I have never seen or heard of him since.

I had no desire to slight the advantages thus mysteriously given me. I went to the military academy—passed through. You may know, with what credit, and served four years in the army for two years. I then resigned, and while in a state of doubt as to what my next movement should be, I was allured to the West on the hunting expedition, where I met you, my dear friend. Here I soon made up my mind as to what course to pursue. I determined at all hazards to seek out my origin; to use every effort in human power to clear up the mystery that encompassed me. How my resolve became known I cannot tell—but while in New York, just before we set sail, I received an anonymous letter, in which the last few months had been